L. XII.

be denied, and least

was an imposed and wing it to be the ald not recognise it after the fact to the it. But this oppose a non-recognition of

Topeka Constitutio speak these words in in vindication of the ong sustained it. eignty, and Lecomp de up," that now stand

prang spontaneously

legislation; and so far rt from the people, it

m Kansas to contend ition is either legal or a Delegate of the people the discharge of his of-

ver, to the gentleman in the discharge of my eka Constitution vastly point of view, it is inn to say a word of the chilst it was a living ath which it was prosfrom the ground, poured afused into its veins the popular support. Nay, defenders of it against st enemies, while they and its only ones, now

on this subject to show as well as otherwise. onstitution and Unio ld if my time permi lopt the dreadful alte ts process. On the 21st a band of drunken blackted States Marshal, one of the fairest and f the Territory. Again, 4th of July, what do we rally exorcised by the patriots that are evoke s of that anniversaly o t did not happen so o o exercise the great con-lting about public affairs. he people of Kansas ar rant acts of tyrann o, sooner than raise an are ur country. Who is the d States, that he should ed States, that he sheuld than portion of the peowith ostracism if they do 
bend the knee in servile 
gmatic arrogance of his 
is infidelity to two noted 
tion would never have 
country. The first was 
ial campaign, and was to 
te of Kansas should be left 
the service of the country and the stic institutions; and through Gov. Walker, th their Constitution shoul The infraction of thes

ision and dismay to people of Kansas. They nt-they are not sur n this country, or any other those qualities which ele character of communiti reir merit—constancy of the struggle is now over; w empire of inexhaustille frontier; to them belongs nor of the achievement, or a good Government, or a g g—it will be with a Consider, and sanctioned by the people, in which no do non will linger, as to its people to the consideration of the consideration of the capacity of the America principle of self-government.

ral Boute to the West. rt, and fare as low at all time from Washington city to the s, apply at the office of the No Company, Calvert station, B.

OUS SUFFERERS. RGYMAN, restored to health many years of great nervous si to known the means of cure. btion used. Direct the Rev.

# THE NATIONAL BLAND CLUB CONTROL OF A STANDARD CONTROL OF A STANDAR

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XII

WASHINGTON, D, C., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1858.

ignorant of the part which the King had se-cretly taken in organizing the massacre, pro-posed that all the persons assembled should

nearest station of ferry-boats on that side of he river.
Arrived at the place, they found that every

one of the boats had been removed to the op-posite bank. This circumstance aroused their

suspicions, and forced them to the conclusion that the conspiracy against their lives was sarched for by the Count's order, was found, and was brought down stairs, to take his place with his fellow-prisoners. The Page could not be discovered anywhere.

"Only four!" said the Count, running them over with his eye. Never mind. March them out."

They left the house, with their guards all round them, and were led into a lonely by the country. While they were preparing for departure, news came that the ferry-boats were approaching the side of the river on which they lived, all filled with soldiers armed to the teeth.

Upon this, the fugitives mounted, without losing another instant, and made for the Préaux-Clercs. The horses were ready for M. da la Force and his brother. The Sieur de Caumout rode off with the rest. M. de la Force who was a widower) was detained by some difficulty in getting his two boys safely on horse-back—was detained so long that he gave up all back—was detained so long that he gave up all back—was detained so long that he gave up all back—was detained for by the Count's order, take his place with his fellow-prisoners. The Page found, and was brought down stairs, to take his place with his fellow-prisoners. The Page found, and the Count, running them over with his eye. Never mind. March them out."

They left the house, with their guards all round them, and were led into a lonely by the count all to getter, "Kill! kill!" and attacked their department of the use of two persons halted, drew their swords, called out all together, "Kill! kill!" and attacked their department of the same who had shown such courage in pleading for his life) had the presence of mind to drop to the ground with them, and to lie difficulty in getting his two boys safely on horse-back—was detained so long that he gave up all the country or religious the country. It was a searched for by the country in the country. It was a searched anywhere.

The Page found not be discovered anywhere.

The Page of finding an asylum in Paris, a

his innocent entreaties. They spoke long the boy, when he found his father getting agitated, trying to console and quiet him. When they had said all that was possible to say, the only answer the Count condescended to give them was the same of the house came back, a list was the same of the same of the solution of the solution of the soldiers, the page had wisely flown to the protection of the Page had wisely flown to the protection of the two Swiss guards. Gast, unfortunately for himself, had rushed up stairs to one of the garret, and had there endeavored to lie hid. He was searched for by the Count's order, was found, and was brought down stairs, to take his place with his fellow-prisoners. The Page could not be discovered anywhere.

They left the house, with their guards all that was possible to say, the only answer the country. If he had not possessed power out."

They left the house, with their guards all that was possible to say, the only answer the Country and I see neither of them. Where main the same of the came adopted as the result of experience, and the whole subject of its repeal, after being debated in the Senate so late as six years ago, that the same nothers are result of axperience, and the whole subject of its repeal, after being debated in the Senate so late as six years ago, that the same of the subject of its repeal, after being which, in their judgment, may have authorized to ado then adopted as the result of axperience, and the whole subject of its repeal, after being which, in their judgment, may have authorized to adopted the work extraction of the subject of its repeal, after being which he had passed had taught him to be adopted which, in their judgment, may have authorized that was the result of axperience, and the whole subject of its repeal, after being debated in the Senate so late as six years ago, and the whole subject of its repeal, after being which he had passed the the same and the whole subject of its repeal, after being which he had passed the that suph it may be an andesin

HOUSE.

The Nebraska contested election case was considered, and, after debate, a resolution was adopted, allowing the parties until October 1st to take supplemental testimony. The Military Academy appropriation bill was debated, and after the rejection of several amendments, was finally passed as reported. The bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses of Government for the ensuing fiscal year was also considered in Committee, and several amendments were proposed. Pending a resolution providing for terminating the debate on the bill, at half past four o'clock the House adjourned.

offended Mr. Payne, whereupon the little gen-tleman, who, 'though but a cub in size,' raised his sturdy hickory, and by a single blow brought

Washington to the ground.

"Several of Washington's officers being present, they whipped out their irons in an instant, and it was supposed that there would be mur-der off hand. To make bad worse, the memder off hand. To make bad worse, the members of the regiment, hearing how their commander had been treated, bolted out of the barracks, every man with his weapon, threatening vengeance on those who dared to knock down their loved Colonel. "Happy for Mr. Payne and his party, Wash-

meet his enraged soldiers, and, after thanking them for their expression of attachment, assured them that he was not hurt in the least, and begged them, as they loved him and their duty, to return to their barracks. As to Washington himself, he went to his room, and finding, on mature reflection, that he had been the aggressor, he determined to make Mr. Payne honorable reparation, by asking his pardon on the morrow. No sconer had he made this noble resolution than he recovered his natural calm-

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

| The content of the property of the content of the

ammation of this work, no genius, no learning, no eloquence, could "Brzon evil deeds or consecrate a crime."

Great advocates have won fame before the judicial tribunals of the world in defence of great "Blazon evil deeds or consecrate a crime."

Great advocates have won fame before the judicial tribunals of the world in defence of great criminals, but that page of human history is yet to be written, which shall record the enduring fame of statesmen won in the vindication of crimes against the rights of the people.

The right of the people to frame their own forms of Government, as to them shall seem most conducive to their hampiness is an achieved to

the Chamber "is to agitate the question of Slavery," and he authoritatively announces to us that the time has gone by to discuss this ques-The right of the people to frame their own forms of Government, as to them shall seem most conducive to their happiness, is an achieved American right. It was won, not by your Kansas-Nebraska act—it was won eighty-two years ago, in the fire and blood of the Revolution. In amending old Constitutions, or in framing new ones, we should, either in the State or in Congress, rise above little technic calities and forms. We should remember the words of James Madison, "that forms ought to 'give way to substance; that a rigid adherence 'give way to substance; that is, and is to be "—an "ineradicable thing." Assuming that Slavery "is to be ineradicable," he is ready for a "final and conclusive settlement now;" and he "brings at him general thing.—as a thing that is, and is to be "—an "ineradicable thing." Assuming that Slavery "is to be ineradicable," he is ready for a "final and conclusive settlement now;" and he "brings the North and the South and the "brings the North and the South 'is so what "resources each have in the contingency of separate organization!" After referring, Mr. President, to the eight hundred and fifty thousand square miles of the time has gone by to discuss this question of Slavery in the abstract; and he declares that "it should be, and must be, discussed as a practical thing.—as a thing that is, and is to be "—an "ineradicable thing." Assuming that Slavery "is to be ineradicable," he is ready for a "final and conclusive settlement now;" and he "brings the North and the "brings the North and the substance; and he can be a substance; an

where the stands of the control of t

# Mr. Wheeler is the accredited agent for the Era, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1858.

PRINTING REFORMS.—Some days ago, Mr Taylor, from the Committee on Printing, made a report, presenting a most startling view of the abuses of printing under the present system (the election of a Public Printer by each House,) and at the same time reported a bill providing for the establishment of a Government Bureau of Printing. The minority of the favor of the system of Printing by contract. We may have something to say upon the subject hereafter. As at present advised, we inand we are quite sure, could the subject be considered entirely upon its merits, apart from all party considerations, such a plan would find

## MR. DOUGLAS AND THE REPUBLICANS.

A friend from Illinois, writing to us in very liberal spirit, questions the wisdom of an editorial in the Era, recommending the Republicans of Illinois to support Mr. Douglas three weeks, something of the kind may have appeared in the Era, but we doubt it. It is not for us to advise our friends of Illinois in a of special importance to themselves, and of which they can judge better than we can.

The position taken by Mr. Douglas in rel People of Kansas, was just and honorable; and he has maintained it consistently, bravely, and with great ability. For the time, certainly, it separated him from the great body of his party in Congress, and led him into co-operation with the Republican members. That he will adhere doubted; but how it may affect his future course, or political relations, he will decide for

Meantime we shall not claim him as a convert to Republicanism, or a representative of its principles; nor shall we seek, by unfriendly rences to the Past, to counteract the real service he is doing at present. Let him cast out devils, no matter though his form of exorcism may be rather novel.

## ANOTHER DEMAND FOR MONEY.

The Administration is again in trouble, no withstanding the supply of Treasury notes it obtained some months since. In reply to a rumor in the Intelligencer, that the President has determined to ask Congress to authoris a new loan of thirty millions, and to fund the the 27th, has a dissertation on the hard times, diminished revenue, &c. It is very sure that the rumor is not exactly well founded, but it makes admissions enough to show that there is too much truth in it. After presenting rather a gloomy picture of the revenue, it claims that it is now increasing, and will continue henceforth to increase, till it reach its usual standard,

therefore, is, whether they will rely upon this promised and probable increase of the reve-nues, for the funds required for the ordinary from Congress in advance, if the contingency of needing them should arise, to issue!Treasury notes over and above the amount now author-ized, in payment of demands upon the Govern-

The Secretary of the Treasury, it says, might the revenue, and yet not be willing to risk it. He has accordingly made a call upon his coltheir probable drafts upon him for the next two quarters. The responses are not yet made. When made, he will then be able to say whether he will depend on the revenue, or ask new supplies from Congress.

Such is the statement of the Union, and it is clearly intended to prepare the Public fer another demand for Treasury notes. We hope that, if made, it will not be granted. If money most be raised, let the Administration take the responsibility of recommending a loan, and not shield itself by paying its debts with paper

# TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the English Kansas bill came up for consideration. Mr. Crittenden made an able speech against the bill, and Mr. Hunter followed him in its favor.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. Spinne implicating a Land Commissioner in the West for locating lands illegally, was taken up, and Mr. Hughes, of Indiana; moved that Mr. Spin-ner be censured for the introduction of his resolution. His motion was laid on the table. The House then voted evening sessions during

The Soldiers' Pension bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and discussed. Mr. Curry, of Alabama, delivered an eloquent

THE DEFICIENCY BILL, with its enormous appropriations, netwithstanding the strenuous and able opposition of the Republican members of the Senate, passed that body, with two or three amendments, cutting off some insignificant appropriations, which were subsequent ly restored by the House. Money bills are all

SUPPLY THE ANTIDOTE.-A good Republican, us to say that not long since numerous copies of Mr. Green's speech "were scattered all over that district, and convinced some of the Old Liners that Mr. Douglas is all wrong." Republicans, please take notice, and supply the

MERITED HONOR .- A short time since, meeting of leading citizens of Cincinnati, without distinction of party, embracing some of the most distinguished members of all parties, after authorizing a contract to be made with Mr. Thomas D. Jones, the distinguished sculpter, to make one hundred busts of Gov. Chase, at \$5 each, appointed a committee of well-Chase, in a graceful note, giving his consent.

The N. Y. Times and the N. Y. Commercial This is an indication of Conservative senti- number ninety-three thousand population.

Mr. L. T. Park, of Mount Union, Ohio, will A BILL TO BRIBE THE PROPLE OF KANSAS Constitution, and you shall have these grants, with the English bill, as it involves an invidious

Mr. English, whose position on the question had never been satisfactory to the Opposition, but who had befraved a constant inclination for

decided Anti-Lecompton member.

No one doubted that Mr. English would be prompt enough in concession, but the hope was that no overture that he could venture, would be entertained by the Lecompton members. The states, against the former. The States against the former. The States are no measure that can be entertained by the Lecompton members. The states, against the former. The States are not fixed in the memorable attack on the Redan, nave twice your present population, and as the fell in the memorable attack on the Redan, on the state at no measure that can bow, we ask, would Southern men feel and act in such an exigency? Can you imagine studied his own heart, and sought close accounts the fell in the memorable attack on the Redan, on the state at no measure that can be retrievely a state of the state at no measure that can be retrievely a state of the stat that no overture that he could venture, would be case, however, was a desperate one. Mr. English. counties, took counsel with the leaders of the souls, but as a free State it must have ninety-such a proposition? Where are the Englishes Administration Party, with whom, after all, he three thousand! Is this to be a precedent? Administration Party, with whom, after all, he | three thousand! Is this to be a precedent? has constantly sympathized, and the result of And will Ohio, the noblest free State of the their joint labors, we suppose, is the bill reported by him last Friday, as a substitute for both Cockerill, and Hall, in thus fastening the stigma by this English proposition, that he was anxthe Senate and House bills. In the preamble, t assumes that the people of Kansas, by their tives of free States, voting to bribe Kansas into delegates, did for themselves at Lecompton form a Constitution and State Government; that this Constitution is republican; but that the ordinance in relation to the public lands which accompanies it, is not acceptable to Congress. For this reason, and not because there

is any question concerning the validity of the Constitution, the People of Kansas are to be allowed to vote for or against certain changes in this ordinance, specified in the bill. If they vote for them, Kansas is to be declared in the Union forthwith, with the Lecompton Constitution; if they vote against them, then they are to be authorized to elect delegates to form a Constitution for themselves, whenever it shall be ascertained by a census duly and legally taken that the population equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for one mem-ber of the Federal House of Representatives; but no provision is made in this case for the grant of public lands.

In the Crittenden amendment, it was provi ded that for the purpose of securing a fair election, the Governor and Secretary of State, and the two presiding officers of both branches of the Legislature, should form a Board of Commissioners, &c. This was perfectly honest and impartial-the Administration being represent ed by two, and the People, or Free-State Party. by an equal number. But, the English bill adds the United States District Attorney, thus giving a majority of the Board to the Lecompconites, and providing no certain veto upon the repetition of such frauds as have already disgraced the Administration party in Kansas. In rescribing, too, the qualifications of voters, it completely ignores the existing Territorial Legislature, because, we must presume, it is a Free-State one, and it requires that they shall be such as were enjoined by the laws of the Territory at the last general election for members of

Such is this Compromise bill, as it is calledan insult to the People of Kansas, an insult to the Common Sense of the People of the United State-of a piece with the Lecompton juggle itself. Entitled, "a Bill for the Admission of Kansas," it ought to be entitled "A Bill to Bribe the People of Kansas to Sanction the Lecompton Constitution."

nt the whole of it. Let ocrats, hitherto co-operating with Mr. Douglas, are sustaining it; and they voted, last Friday, as the record shows, with the Lecomptonites, against every motion to secure full time for con sidering the merits of the new and strange measure. Their constituents should make them selves familiar with the character and objects of a measure intended to prevent a fair submis sion of the Lecompton Constitution to the judgment of the People of Kansas. Recollect, the Senate bill was opposed by these gentlemen, because, they said, it attempted to force the Con stitution upon an unwilling people; and the Montgomery amendment was sustained by them, because, they said, it provided for submitting this substitute of Mr. English does not propos the right to say yes or nay to the Constitution: Sovereignty. On the other hand, it does not propose openly, by force, to thrust upon the People a Constitution which they abhor, but it proposes at once to bribe and intimidate them

The Lecompton Convention, with the pecu-liar modesty characteristic of all its proceed ings, asserting the right to tax the public lands within Kansas, adopted an Ordinance, to be submitted with the Constitution to Congress, agreeing to relinquish this right, on certain enormous concessions being made by the United States, involving, among other matters, grants of lands to the amount of twenty-five millions of scres, worth nearly thirty millions of dollars. Of course, the Ordinance claimed the existence of a right which belongs to no State: its demands were indecent: both the Senate bill and the Crittenden amendment coolly set them aside; and provision was made for the ordinary grants in such cases. There was no necessity of submitting any proposition in regard to these changes to the people of Kansas, for certainly the Federal Government may do what it will with its own. Who ever heard of re-submitting a land grant to the

people of a Territory? But the ridiculous Ordinance of the Convention afforded a convenient pretext to Mr. English and his cunning associates. They could change the Ordinance into the usual form of land-grants to new States, submit i then to the popular vote, and, under cover of this, the gentlemen whom we have named might be able to shelter themselves against the charge of having abandoned the grea principle of the right of the People to govern themselves; and at the same time the extre mists of the South might tell their constituen they had conceded nothing, for it was not the Constitution, but only a land grant, that was

re-submitted to the people of Kansas ! Such is the Janus-faced trickery which has stamped the policy of the Administration is regard to Kansas from the beginning up to this hour. The Constitution was not submitted to the People, but the question of Slavery was ted to them, in such a way, that to vote yea or nay was to vote for that instrument. known gentlemen to solicit the names of one Not a vote was rendered for it that was not hundred subscribers. These were obtained given under that compulsion. So with this speedily, and the contract has been made, Gov. English bill: they cannot vote to accept the proposition in relation to grants of lands, without voting to come into the Union under the Advertiser, both Conservative journals, and against the proposition, without not only losing not Republican party papers, condemn the their land grants, but having their claim to ad-Roglish Kansas bill as disgraceful to the origin-mission as a State postponed till a census, lawmission as a State postponed till a census, law- desired to introduce a resolution in regard to ator and all Northern men who vote for it. fully and duly ordered, shall show that they

by the Senate, and Mr. Orr knew how to give appeals openly to the most selfish feelings of them the ascendency in the Committee of the the People of Kansas, with a view to induce that four-fifths of the People of Kansas were House, without violating the form of Parlia- them to sacrifice their consistency and their anxious to come in as a slave State, and a mentary usage. Selecting Mr. Stephens, the duty; and should the bill pass, and there be reckless majority in Congress, disregarding Administration leader, he associated with him found in Kansas a majority weak and corrupt their will, should virtually say to them, Sanction enough to barter principle for gain, Mr. Bu-chanan will proclaim in his next message that events have at length proved that the People and you shall have instant admission and plenty ompromise, so that the House Committee, like of Kansas were in favor of the Lecompton of land; but, reject this free-State Constitution that of the Senate, really contained but a single | Constitution! It discriminates between the admission of free and the admission of slave and you shall not come in as a State till you States, against the former. The Slave Power, have twice your present population, and as State, with a population of forty-five thousand West, sustain Messrs. Pendleton, Groesbeck, of infamy upon free institutions? Representathe support of a Slave State Constitution, to

> How can honorable, fair-minded, liberal, na tional men, of any section or any party, sanc-tion a measure so flagrantly violative of every principle of fair-dealing, honor, and patriotism

## THE RECORD.

April first, on the motion to reject the Le compton Bill of the Senate, the Republican embers of the House (ninety two) voted in the affirmative, and with them Harris of Illinois, Hickman and Chapman of Pennsylvania. It could hardly be expected that any of the South Americans would vote in the affirmative, but, had every Douglas Democrat voted in that way, with Hickman, Harris, and Chapman, he would have acted more consistently, and greatly

On the motion, same day, to adopt the Crit tenden or Montgomery amendment, ninety-two Republicans, twenty-two Douglas Democrats,

D	OUGLAS D	EMOCRATS.	
Adrain	N. J.	Clark	N. Y.
Chapman	Penn.	Haakin .	do.
Hickman	do.	Harris	III.
Jones	do.	Marshall	do.
Montgomery	do.	Morris	do.
Cox	Ohio.	Smith	do.
Cockerill	do.	Shaw	do.
Groesbeck	do.	Davis	Ind.
Hall	do.	English	do.
Lawrence	do.	Foley	do.
Pendleton	do.	McKibbin	Cal

sincere in his co-operation with the Oppone of the Lecompton Bill, moved a Committee o Conference, a device to which the friends of the Bill had always looked to extricate them from defeat. He succeeded in persuading Pendleton and Hall of Ohio, and Owen Jones, to go with him, and thus the motion prevailed. Appointed on the Committee, from the beginning he acted with the Lecompton members, giving them the majority; and, at last, all the arrangements reported to the House, last Friday-which was nothing more, nothing less, than a Bill to bribe and constrain the People of Kansas to sanction the Lecompton Constitution. Immediate action was demanded-but, the "best-laid schemes of men and mice will fail." Some of the Extreme Southern men, as they are called, oolted-unexpected opposition arose-Mr. Hill, an American, from Georgia, moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till the second Monday in May, and the motion presecond Monday in May, and the motion prevailed. An Administration member moved a reconsideration, but Mr. Harris, of Illinois, moved to lay that motion on the table. Mr. English and his friends, disconcerted, resorted at once to dilatory motions, to delay a decision, and not till Saturday was the vote taken, when 105 voted to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and 101 against it. The reader will find the record of yeas and nays on the various motions in our Congressional summary. The last vote we shall examine, so that the reader when that vote we shall examine, so that the reader when that vote was reconsidered, and the bill, it having been rejected at one time; and when that vote was reconsidered, and the bill. last vote we shall examine, so that the reader may understand the extent of the English defection, and how it has been counteracted.

Twenty-seven members were absent-eight Republicans, two Americans, four Douglas Demcrats-all of whom, if present, would have roted in the affirmative, making the vote 119. The other thirteen, Administration Democrats, would have voted against the motion, raising the

egative vote to 114. Of those who voted to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, 84 were Republicans, 10 Douglas Democrats, 6 Americans, 5 Extreme outhern Democrats—the last named as fol

ows:			Carroll .
Bonham	S. C.	Quitman	Miss.
stallworth	Ala.	Shorter	Ala.
Bryan	Texas	d non bad tool	incerna
	AMER	ICANS.	1.
Harris	Md.	Davis	Md.
Crippe -	Ga.	Hill	Ga.
Marshall	Ky.	Underwood	Ky.
ANT	I LECOMPT	ON DEMOCRATS.	wild bo
Haskin	do.	Montgomery	Penn.
Davis	Ind.	Chapman	do.
Morris		Cox	Ohio.
Shaw	do.	Lawrence	do.
Harris	do.	Clark	N. Y.

The vote shows that a majority of the Hou is dissatisfied with the English contrivance but it is not decisive. We cannot infer from the final action of the five Extreme Souther men, or even that of Mesers. Hill and Trippe, of Georgia, who joined their six South Ameri can friends on this occasion.

The reader, however, will learn from record who of the Anti-Lecompton Democrat have deserted, and gone over to Lecompton ar Calhoun, and who still stand fast by the position they took in the beginning of Congress

against Ruffiar			8307 BD
MENOR DO STORE	BTANDIN	ALCOHOLD SANTE DAY	N
Chapman	Penn.	Harris	m.
Hickman	do.	Marshall	odo.
Montgomery	do.	Morris	do.
Cox	Ohio.	Smith	do.
Lawrence	do.	Shaw	do.
Clark	N. Y.	Davis	Ind.
Haskin	do.	McKibbin of	Cal.
lion, bowerer,	DESE	RTED.	ni bay
Adrain	N. Y.	Cockerill	Ohio.
Jones	Penn,	Groesbeck	do.
English	Ind.	Hall	do.
Foley	do.	Pendleton	do.
Last Mond	av. the sn	piect again cam	e up, and

any purpose to have it bear upon the present they occupy thrones, by leading journalists and to receive his Southern friends, should they come case. It is understood that he is displeased grave quarterlies. Come in as a slave State, and with a Slave case. It is understood that he is displ

TO SANCTION THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUand be allowed at once to stand on an equal footing with the thirty-one States now in the
When a Committee of Conference on the LeUnion. If you will not have this Slave ConstiState, but postponing her as a free State till compton Bill was secured in the House by the tution, you shall not have these grants, you she has ninety-three thousand population. He wotes of Messrs. English of Indiana, Hall and shall remain in your dependent Territorial con- is apprehensive, probably, that it may be drawn Pendleton of Ohio, and Owen Jones of Penudition till you have twice your present population into a precedent, which may operate against aplyania, members who had previously opposed tion. In other words, as a slave State you shall the admission of new slave States, should power the Lecompton policy of the Administration, the worst consequences were apprehended. The Lecomptonites saw their advantage. They had the majority of the Committee, appointed the literal meaning of the English bill. It this case. How would Southern men feel and follow out your own will and views of policy;

> But, whatever the motives of Mr. Quitman is certain that so greatly was he scandalize ious to bring forward a proposition, establishing one rule for the admission of new States hereafter, no matter what their institutions. His punish Kansas for seeking to become a free political friends, however, showed him no forarance: he was not allowed to submit his

that any man among them would originate

On the question of adopting the English mo tion of postponement (as amended) till the second Monday of May, the vote stood-yeas 100, nays 104; and then the subject was postponed till Wednesday. This result was brought about by the absence of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, who had moved postponement for two weeks, and by the votes of Trippe of Georgia, Chepman of Pennsylvania, Cox and Lawrence of Ohio, who, having voted with the Opposition on Saturday, voted with the Administration and Mr. English on Monday. Mr. Chapman, we learn, declares that his vote on that occasion it not to be received as an indication of his purpose to vote for the English bill, against which heis prepared to vote. As to Messrs. Cox and Lawrence, the Lecomptonites, we apprehend, calculate now upon their aid. From presen appearances, the final struggle is approaching. Ere this number of the Era reach our subscribers. the telegraph may have announced its termination. The contest has been so protracted, has taken so many different forms, and so often has a decision been prevented by unexpected causes, that we do not feel authorized to predict the result, although we inclue to the opin-ion that the Janus-faced measure will pass.

Should it pass, we shall then see whether the People of Kansas are honest or dishonest; whether they are prepared to give the lie to their professions of devotion to free institutions; whether they can be lired to desert their true friends, to sanction the usurpation which has trampled them under foot, and the Constitution which they have twice repudiated, have insulted and made war upon them, by apholding Border Ruffianism. We shall not believe them capable of such meanness and wickedness. They have now the Territorial Government. They can maintain peace, freedom, order. They may be shut out of the Union by the Slave Power and its "Democratic" Party them justice. "Justice to Kansas" will be Shaw. the watchword of the popular elections from the free States, which they have betrayed,

Louis Republican, we may learn what kind of influences are brought to bear upon members of Congress, to constrain them to vote for any particular measure. It also shows how many nterests an Administration may enlist in its support through its money patronage:

when that vote was reconsidered, and the bill on its passage, Mr. Blair still voted against it. He did this with a positive knowledge that he was doing gross injustice to his constituents, for he had drafts in his hands for collection, and letters urging the passage of the law at the earliest possible period; but love for the Black Republican party was so much stronger, and his hatred of the Administration so much great-er, than any desire to benefit his constituents, that he voted with that party throughout, against the bill. We know a merchant in this against the bill. We know a merchant in this city who has claims to the amount of more than \$100,000, the payment of which depends upon the passage of this act, and the total amount held in this city is not less than half a million of dollars—to say nothing of recent transactions in this city and State, growing out of the present military expedition to Utah, amounting to millions of dollars more—and wet having the same knowledge. Mr. Blair yet, having the same knowledge, Mr. Blair could not find it in his heart to vote for a bill could not find it in his heart to vote for a which, he must have known, would have given instant relief to many of his constituents, and to people all over the State. Let this be remembered. We have before this put the yeas

Mr. Blair is not the man to be frightened by

The funeral of Rev. Mr. Tyng, of Philadelphia, last Thursday, called forth a tremenate from Indiana, and who has voted steadily dons crowd of people. The funeral services with the Administration on the Kansas queswere performed at Concert Hall, but long be- tion. fore the hour every seat in the large hall was services. The audience was deeply excited by the affections of a large class of people in Philadelphia. Yet it is but a short time since he was forced to leave his church and society for preaching an Anti-Slavery sermon in his

There was a great Orsini demonstration in New York last Thursday night. Thousands of people did honor to the memory of the wouldbe assassin of Louis Napoleon. They were almost entirely composed of foreigners. Natives of this country are scarce, who will honor assassins—if they are unsuccessful as Orsini. Men like Louis Napoleon, who gain a throne by treachery and murder, find eulogists everywhere, in the pulpit and in the Senate, but not

popular writers; and, on the other hand, men They went oil, declaring the like Louis Napoleon should not have their return. In the mean time the people have armed the negro with Colt's revolvers, and he remains If the Lecomptonites on Saturday had not the negro with Colt's revolvers, and he remains If the Lecomptonites on Saturday had not resorted to filibustering, the Hill amended resorted to filibustering, the Hill amended resorted to filibustering the Hill amended resorted to filibustering.

# The Rebiem.

Temoir of Captain M. M. Hammond, Rifle Brigade New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1868. For sale A most excellent work. If it has not the eculiar glow which belongs to the memoir of Captain Vicars, yet it is the record of a man earnest and devoted in character, growing daily and Dr. Kenneday opposed the resolution in his Christian life, and practically proving that he who fears his God, while he is not wanting in others, advocated them. The latter gentleman true valor, is most to be relied on in the hour said: that tries a man's soul. It is such a book as we could wish every officer of the army would read.

There were many men of deep piety in the

army of the Revolution, and some, too, of kindred spirit, there may be at the present day. Captain Hammonds who go forth to stand in the deadly breach, prepared at any moment to meet God, when so suddenly summoned to die. He had been but two days in the Crimea before he fell in the memorable attack on the Redan, studied his own heart, and sought close acquaintance with God through His Word and a hrone of grace, and the affecting testimonies to his worth by brother officers, in their accounts of his character and bearing, give a beautiful evidence that he was a decided Christian hero. The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature for April, 1858. New York: W. H. Bidwell, Editor and Propri-

Promptness in its issue, as well as tact i daptation, are important features in a periodical such as the one before us. It meets us be fore or by the opening month, and, besides a lively engraved plate of portraits of Princess Victoria of England, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, it contains a choice selec-tion of papers from different English Reviews

tes of Ecclesiastical History, Ancient and Mode Institutes of Ecclesiastical History, Ancient and Modern. In Four Books, much corrected, enlarged, and improved, from the primary authorities. By John Lawrence Von Mosheim, D. D., Chancellor of the University of Gottingen. A new and literal translation from the Original Latin, with copious additional notes, original and selected. By James Murdock, D. D. In three volumes. New York: Robert Carter & Br

Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History has long held a high place among the reading public. The inferior translation of Maclaine, (who avowedly did not adhere "strictly to the letter." both in England and as a republication in this country, has passed through many editions. But, beside that, this version by Dr. Murdock, a ripe scholar in German literature, is truer to the original, his additional notes give a far greater value to his work. The volumes before us are from the second edition, which contained a number of pages more than the first of new matter, in the form of notes. As Dr. Murdock has since deceased, of course no further editions can now be expected, and the History will always have a standard character, entitling it to reception among all who may wish a clear and compact view of ecclesiastical affairs previous to the middle ages, by a fair-minded and able writer.

# WASHINGTON ITPMS

On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Shaw, o North Carolina, made a fiery speech in favor and to sustain a President and a Party which of the Lecempton bill, and attacked the able speech of his colleague, Mr. Gilmer, in opposition to the bill. In the course of his speech he asserted that Mr. Giddings left his seat to congratulate his colleague, when his speech was concluded. Mr. Giddings denied the statement. It is said that Mr. Gilmer will, on his return, (he is now absent from Washington,) in this Congress, but another Congress will do seek an opportunity to speak in reply to Mr.

will have to yield place to men who will vindi-cate the rights and the dignity and equality of whole matter of the printing, engraving, and House of Representatives to investigate the binding, of the House, was made last week. The facts of the report are of a startling character, going to show that the House pays nearly twice the sum it need for its work. A separate bureau of printing is recommended by

The instructions given by Secretary Cass to our Commissioner to China were laid before the Senate last week. Mr. Reed was instructed, to sum up in a sentence, to demand all that the French and English ask for, but not to show fight. If China lay where Cuba does, we wonder if the Administration would preserve so peaceful a policy towards her? "X." of the Baltimore Sun, some time ago

redicted that the original Senate Lecompto bill would pass the House by ten majority. He "The Kansas difficulty is as good as settled.

Not only has the joint committee of conference agreed (two to one) on a settlement, but the agreement is certain of being endorsed by both

cratic members of both Houses, and, with a few individual exceptions, harmony of sentiment is port to morrow, (Thursday,) to give member fall time to consider the compromise propo-tion, and in order to consult freely with tho

tion, and in order to consult treely with those who have all along expressed a desire to continue to operate with the friends of the Administration. The majority for the final settlement of the vexed Kansas question will probably reach the number originally stated by me, viz: from eight to ten." "X" should remember that English's sub-

stitute is by no means the original Senate bill. The Reaping Machine case between rival inventors-McCormick and Manny-has been ecided in the Supreme Court against McCormick on every point.

H. S. Fitch, Esq., attorney at law at Chicago, has just been appointed U. S. District Attorney for the northern district of Illinois. He is son of Mr. Fitch, who claims a seat in the Sen-

It is surmised the Utah delegate, Mr. Bern occupied, and thousands stood in the streets
unable to enter. Bishop McIlvaine, aided by
Peace Commissioners to treat with Brigham hisel, is at the bottom of the appointment of several Episcopal clergymen, performed the Young. A Washington correspondent writes: "It is believed here by many that the project the services and the occasion, and it was very of sending peace commissioners to Utah did not result from any studied policy on the part of the President and his advisers, but rather of the President and his advisers, but rather from the suggestions of the Utah Delegate, Mr. Bernhisel. This gentleman has been minutely familiar with the feeling of the Government and the nation, and with all the preparations that have been going on for conducting warlike operations against the Mormons.

"He has sense enough to know that, if we once open the war, the utter extermination of his people must be the inevitable consequence. He has seen enough to be convinced that, whatever obstacles and difficulties may temporarily intervens, the whole power of the United

wnatever obstacles and difficulties may temporarily intervene, the whole power of the United States will, if necessary, be put into operation to produce submission, or crush out the rebels entirely."

in the employ of a farmer in Easton, Washington county, New York. Recently, two Southern gentlemen attempted to enter the farm house, to search for him, but were warned Charlotte Corday be glorified as heroines by to enter at their peril by the worthy yeoman.

popular writers; and, on the other hand, men They went off, declaring that they would soon

SLAVERY IN THE CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Eastern New York Conference has been hold-ing its annual meeting in New York of late, and the Slavery question has been most thoroughly discussed. The Anti-Slavery wing was largely in the majority, and many Anti-Slavery resolutions were passed by the body. Dr. Bangs others, advocated them. The latter gentleman

not only the provisions and promises of the Gospel, but the principles and the practice—in preaching to men not only what they should believe, but what they should do. He did not believe in leaving all social and political action to politicians. Were he a slave, he would have Gospel, but the principles and the practice—in preaching to men not only what they should do. He did not believe in leaving all social and political action to politicians. Were he a slave, he would have one opp. said they was to tell the ownes to do unto others as he would have others do unto thim. He could not appreciate the argument that Free dom would injure the slaves. That would not do here in this free country; Freedom had not injured us. It might injure his influence; that he granted. So, too, it might injure his influence; the were to preach to Mormons against polygamy. Their opponents attempted to ridicule them for firing against Slavery from so long a distance. But he could find a glorious band of men who would go down to Accomac, and stir all niggerdom to the very centre, provided they were allowed the privileges of free men, and they ould be secured against personal injury from these very Methodist preachers and class-leaders."

A case was decided in the Supreme Count of Appeals, of Virginia, at its last January term, in the political action to know how to rid knewless of he week to political action to politicians. Were he a slave, he would have on opp. stion of consequence. The people of Kansas have been schooled sufficiently to know how to rid knewless of the political action to politicians. Were he as alax, he would have observed made the private of the made, and, and the political action to be led to know how to know the rid thout strife or leave the said the political action to political action, should they desire it, without strife or constitution, and the political action to be constitution, should they desire it, without strife or leave the said the policient has a set. Poindexter, the main class of the majority. Of course, still have no opp. state the against the said the would have others and the product of the majority. Of course, with mone to molest or when have the good of the majority. Of course, if we have the Gowernment, we can do as the good of the majority. Of course, if we have th

Judge Kane, of Pennsylvania, has at last received an occupant. John Cadwallader, a member of the last Congress, has received the appointment. He is not distinguished for his legal atributes that we ever heard of, but he is ceived an occupant. John Cadwallader, a for his devotion to the interests of Slaveryhence his appointment. It was thought by many that Mr. Dallas would have received the nomination by the President, as he is fitted by his legal education and talents to occupy the place, and it would relieve the Administration at the same time of his services as Minister at the Court of St. James.

REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG,-The Philadelphia pulpit loses one of its shining lights in the death f the Rev. Mr. Tyng, son of Dr. Tyng, of New York. His arm was terribly injured by an agricultural machine a short time since, and it was amputated. He survived the operation but a short time.

Mr. Tyng was one of the most sincere Anti-Slavery men in the Episcopal Church and was so bold and fearless in the utterance of Anti-Slavery truths, that he was obliged to leave his pulpit and church. A new church was established by his friends in the old one, and, at time of Mr. Tyng's death, it was in a prosperous condition. It has sustained an almost ireparable blow in the loss of its pastor.

e former, improved farm land is worth over ifty-three dollars per acre, while in the latter, imilar land is worth but from seven to eight similar land is worth but from seven to eight ciple for which he and his friends have been dollars per acre. It cites the following cases, as showing how Slavery repels population:

the loaves and fishes accompanying his guber from the loaves and fishes accompanying his guber from done to invested in stocks of the United States, or some other safe investment, money so invested is to constitute a per money so invested is to constitute a per money so invested is to constitute a per money so invested in stocks of the United States, or some other safe investment.

"About three years ago, a hand of three with all their arrangements made to settle in Delaware. They were farmers, with money to buy land; and hearing that land was cheap in Delaware—a State settled by their fathers—they concluded to settle there; but finding, on hey passed us by, settled in Ohio, and helped

The News proposes a remedy thus: The News proposes a remedy thus:

"Now, if the people of Delaware, at the next session of the Legislature, will pass an act that, after the following fourth of July, all children born or brought into the State shall be free at the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, it will give Delaware the character of a free State at once, affect no slaveholder seriously in his property, and bring down into Kent and Sussex a rush of emigration from the industrious freemen of the adjoining States. Land here will at once command advanced prices, and there will spring into being among us a spirit nere will spring into being among us a spirit of enterprise to which we are yet strangers. We have thought much and long of this matter, and can show that an act of the nature mentioned above would, on the very day it is placed on the statute book, increase the value of the real estate of Delaware five millions of dollars! real estate of Delaware five millions of dollars! It would give an impulse to our great public works which we are now struggling almost against hope to accomplish, and instead of the crashing inestia which is now resting on us, we shall soon realize the life, activity, and prosperity, which now characterize the new States of the great Northwest."

The Administration forces in the House wice last week resorted to the game of filibustering on the Kansas question. On Friday afternoon, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, spoke particularly of the fairness of the contest thus far on both sides. The words were scarcely out of his mouth, when their side was beaten to the sides of the contest that the

out of his mouth, when their side was beaten on a preliminary vote, and he resorted at once to dilatory motions, and the House adjourned. On Saturday, another preliminary motion was made, and the Lecompton party beaten, and again Mr. Stephens prevented the completion of the action commenced by the Anti-Compromise men by dilatory motions, and again the House adjourned.

On Friday, Mr. English moved that his substitute bill be printed, and action upon it postponed until next day. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, moved to amend by substituting the second Monday in May. Upon this vote the Lecomptonites were beaten. Then ensued the vote to reconsider and lay on the table. Before this clincher could be applied, the Lecompton to would cause their blood to boil with indignation, and make a rebel of every man. I state that the recover person in the Tory of the people of Kansas, as it would thereby prove the parent or source for you a large portion of the people of Kansas, as it would thereby prove the parent or source of all our State Government, a hateful heritage to posterity; but by Mr. Montgomery's amendment to Mr. Crittenden's substitute, this difficulty is happily obviated. At least, such is the spirit and belief with which the news of its acceptance would be received here.

"There is unquestionably a general desire for peace on the part of the people of Kansas, but not, as has been intimated, to that extent which would imply an acquiescence in any form of government under the Lecompton Constitution. None could travel over this Terrifory, as I have travelled, and see the flashing eyes and clenched hands of stalwart men, as I have seen them, whenever the bitter fate seemed most nearly and surely pending, and doubt that the passage of the Lecompton Constitution would cause their blood to boil with indignation, and make a rebel of every man. I state moved an adjournment, and, after nearly two hours of filibustering, carried it. On Saturday, the motion of reconsideration and laying on the table came up, and upon that the Ad inistration was beaten. The next step was to carry the motion of Mr. English as amended by Mr. Hill. Before this could be done, the Lecomptonites again commenced to filibuster, and carried an adjournment the second time.

The action of the House of Monday inicates that the report of the Committee of dicates that the report of the Committee of Conference will be accepted and the English bill pass that body by a small majority. On the vote for the resolution of English as amend-ed by Mr. Hill, Messra. Cox of Ohio, and Chapman of Pennsylvania, changed ground, and went over to the Administration. Two Southern men also changed—Mr. Reagan of Texas, and Mr. Trippe of Georgia. The victory was then with the Administration, and notice was given that on the following Menday the English bill would be taken from the table and voted upon Mr. Millson, of Va., stated, with great fairness that upon that occasion he would not vote to

KANSAS NEWS.

The following letter from Charles Robinson take from a Massachusetts journal:

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1858. Kansas is at a dead lock in Kansas is at a dead lock in Congress, and no one can predict the result. Should both Houses remain firm, and Kansas not be admitted, I shall visit Fitchburg, I think, next week; but, should either House yield, I shall return immediately to Kansas, without going to Mas-Let the result in Congress be as it may, none

who are contemplating going to Kansas this season need delay or hesitate from fear of disturbance; for should Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, and Mr. Calhoun give certificates of election, as he has indicated, no trouble can arise, as the Free-State party will have the Government in their hands, and, of course, will have no opp. sition of consequence. The people of Kansas have been schooled sufficiently to know how to rid themselves of the

Another Judgeship Filled—The Slavery at must admit there was a possibility, if of my brother, Carter B. Poindexter, my nep to fill the President shall be filled to suit themselves. They may be threatened in Congress, but not at the White House.

The place upon the bench recently filled by any necessity for a change, or resolution are congressed to the place upon the bench recently filled by any necessity for a change, or resolution are congressed to the provisions of a will giving any necessity for a change or resolution grant of the congressity for a change or resolution grant of the change of the provisions of a will giving any necessity for a change or resolution grant of the change of the place upon the bench recently filled by the children or here of my brother, Carter B. Poindexter, my nep ews William C. Howle and Daniel P. How and my niece Nancy Bailey."

The appellants carried their point, the constitution, the children or here of my brother, Carter B. Poindexter, my nep ews William C. Howle and Daniel P. How and my niece Nancy Bailey." any necessity for a change, or revolution even, it could be effected peaceably? Having done slaves having no legal capacity to make est of the State. Indeed, were there no question as to who would receive the certificates of election, I am not certain but Kansas would be the gainer by being admitted under any conceivable Constitution, if the agitation could thus be ended, rather than to be left in confusion with three State Constitutions and Governments, beside the Territorial Government, for another year. Kansas has had her share of political agitations, and her impoverished citizens are anxious for a return of honorable peace and prosperity. and prosperity.

As I desire my old friends in Fitchburg to

understand the reasons for my course in Kan-sas, you can hand this to friend Piper, if you think proper, for publication. I intended to have written him some time since upon his strictures on the policy of voting.

C. Robinson. Yours, respectfully, R. R. Safford, Esq.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer remarks upon the above

Kansas, is hailed by the Administration and its organs as a virtual admission that the Anti-Lecompton party in Congress and throughout the country is not justified in holding out longer against the admission of the State under the Lecompton Constitution. While I do not conceive that the letter justly bears such an interceive that the letter justly bears such an interpretation, it certainly does, as a whole, betray a wait of party fidelity on the part of the Governor, which places him in a rather unfortunate attitude, and tends to discourage those who have been so valiantly fighting his battles.

"It looks as though, having so long kept back the expression of his opinion, he had only waited to know that Mr. Calhoun had determined to recognize the validity of the Free layer. mined to recognise the validity of the Free State ticket, thus securing his own position, when he would be willing to abandon the prin

> natorial dignity.
>
> "I say it looks so, but I have no idea that priated by each State which may tak Like a great many others, he is anxious to have the protracted difficulties brought to a conclusion, and designed to express his belief and determination that, once admitted in any shape as a State, the people of Kansas would take immediate steps to make their govern-

take immediate steps to make their government and laws just what is required by the ucation of the industrial classes in the state of the state of the industrial classes in t We learn from Kansas that troops and stores for Utah were arriving daily. The spring is a month earlier than last year, and the expedi-tion could have started within a week. The Leavenworth Constitution is rapidly growing in favor, and though some old fogies still swear by the Topeka instrument, which they call more "conservative," they cannot breathe life into its corpse, or make any show of resistance to the later embodiment of the people's will. Emigration is entering the Territory from all

s. Emigration is entering the Territory from all quarters, and though there is not the same speculative demand for property, there is a better opening for bona fide settlers than last year. Judge Cato being in Washington, Lecompte has been trying to hold court at Lecompton. There were plenty of cases, both criminal and civil, but no juries could be had for love or money. After three weeks of the course with the Mormons. Col. Johns. for love or money. After three weeks of persevering efforts, he adjourned. Gov. Denver is still teaching the people of Kansas "how not until after the two peace commissioned

The subjoined extracts from a Kansas letter we take from the New York Post. It is dated, Lawrence, April 15. The extracts show the state of feeling among the people of Kansas army will be gone; if not, then, greatly proper the Lecompton Constitution: upon the Lecompton Constitution: "The question of the admission of Kansas

would cause their blood to boil with indigna-tion, and make a rebel of every man. I state but what is known to every person in the Ter-ritory, when I say that the active and efficient enrolment and organization of the militis under General Lane, which has been progressing for the last three months, was solely to resist the establishment of the Lecompton Government against any force which might be called to its aid. Nobody feared invasion from Missouri. Border Ruffians, except in isolated instances, coased their outrages of a violent character, when they became less than two to one. The Administration alone was feared, and it, not Administration alone was feared, and it, not with any shaking in the knees, but with that watchful apprehension which becomes freemen when their rights are threatened by an unscrupulous and powerful enemy, driven to desperation by the consequences of his own insane folly. folly.

The new Constitution seems to find favor

with the masses as its provisions become more generally known. At first there was an absurd effort to make it unpopular on account of its failure to exclude all other than 'white male' failure to exclude all other than "white maje citizens from the exercise of the elective franchise, but the publication and circulation of the Constitution have made it apparent that the Convention wisely submitted the question of restricted suffrage to the people, to whom it rightly belongs. By the Constitution, a copy rightly belongs. By the Constitution, a copy of which I mailed you, it will be seen that the first General Assembly is required to submit an amendment restricting suffrage to 'white male' citizens to a popular vote at the next general election, which, if adopted, becomes

the question will be effectually disposed ample time being afforded, meanwhile, to

The Buchanan and Douglas State De cratic Conventions met at Springfield, Illing on the 21st instant, and organized series. In the former, twenty-eight counties were resented, and resolutions strongly endors the Administration passed. In the latter, gation in Congress were adopted without dissenting voice. W. B. Fonday was non-ted for State Treasurer, and ex-Govern French for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Buchanan Convention postpone making any nominations until the 8th of Junwhen another Convention will be held.

The bill donating lands to the several St culture and the mechanic arts, passed the Hoyesterday, by a vote of 105 to 100. This however, was so popular, as to get it thr the House by a majority of five members, v.

Section 1st grants to the several 8 6,340,000 acres of land, for the purpose of noting and encouraging agricu and schools for the mechan apportioned to each State a quantity to twenty thousand acres for each Ser

The States, however, to which this s other State or Territory; but their ass may locate it upon any of the unappro-lands of the United States subject to

support, and maintenance of at least on excluding other scientific or classical to teach such branches of learning as ar

pursuits and professions in life. scrip shall be made to the States: 1. 1 the fund provided for in the fourth sec plied to the purchase, erection, preserve

have just started across the plains, shall visited King Brigham in his harem, and ex from all parts of the country now concent at Fort Leavenworth for the march acro paign, and at once, it cannot be doubte

The number of troops now at Cami movement takes place, and will be under command of Gen Persifer F. Smith, assiste Gen. Harney and Col. Johnston. The named officer will continue in supreme mand only until Gen. Smith's arrival out; he is forbidden to engage in active open meantime, his prominent connection in this tory may be said to have ceased. It has a highly honorable record for him, he gained the confidence of his army and of country by the manner of his conduction march last fall, and disposing of the it through the winter, and we think there is eral regret felt that he was not left, undirtu-bly higher officers, to carry out the business by higher officers, to carry out the which he had entered. Gen. Smith

the Albany Evening Journal. itself again. Long be its life and large perity! It is a source of sincere regreprofession, that Mr. Wilkenson, who he its editor-in-chief during Mr. Weed's a

the same security. The wisdom of

The "di Messrs. Bel ter. Trambi Mr. Bell for a reducontemplatic support the Mr. Dooli he supposed the sword gress. This power had department Mr. Sua impolicy of or longer in Mr. Benj Utah campa sailed on accomment were department mr. Trum Mr. Trum Mr. Trum Mr. Trum Mr. Trum

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presentation was not com report on the ed the bill to a protracted of which, th Mr. Brod might not co body, but we had under conceived in oither. The bill w ard, on the p tee, briefly st which were,

involved a re the people o osition conta was unfair, bribe and a Mr. Englis cordance with the disagreein The motion

Mr. English
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"A bill for the The Clerk Report.—T two Houses of bill entitled "State of Kans which they c and have ag nature of a

the part of the The unders the part of th oregoing repo The Substit the Territory 7th day of No form for then Government, and whereas, Convention di ordinance asse as a State, wil United States sserted right said ordinance been presented Convention, a into the Unio

and whereas te Congress, whether the pehanges in sa and desire adm Be it enacte Representative in Congress as on an equal fo lieu of the ordi submitted to a and assented to purpose, name That the fol

same are herecepted, shall be set as for accept opped, shall be and upon the a First. That thirty-six in evald State, or any part there disposed of, old as contiguous said State for a Second. The shall be set and of a State II of a State Un

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VOL. XII. effectually disposed of forded, meanwhile, to di

nd Donglas State Demonet at Springfield, Illinois, and organized separately, y-eight counties were reputions strongly endorsing assed. In the latter, ninety represented, and resolutions of the Illinois deliance were adopted without were adopted without tendent of Public Instructions until the 8th of June entions will be held.

a, at its last January term
portant principle, and on
practical results in tha
We allude to the case of
Poindexter's Excutors
Same. The case turns
con of certain clauses in the oindexter, the main cla-ject reading as follows: aned my wife, at her de ir choice of being emand ir choice of being emand licly. If they prefer bein my wish they be hired of my be raised to defray the where they can enjoy free should not be enough p oaned my wife to pay off

o be hired until a anffici o be hired until a sufficie pay the deficiency. If the and remaining here in slay hey be sold publicly, and the capally divided betwee larshall, the children or heighter B. Poindexter, my nep thowle and Daniel P. How carried their point, the con provisions of a will giving at the death of a life tens pated or sold, are void. legal capacity to make su

laves have no civil or so

colleges for the benefit of ag nechanic arts, passed the Hou of land, for the purpose of pouraging agricultural college

" By this section, the ior is also directed to is which there are no public

Territory; but their assig pon any of the unappropr nited States subject to pr

ng the lands thus distrib the States themselves. directs that all moneys de the lands donated shall h of the United States, or o other safe investment. State which may take aintenance of at least one eading object shall be, with scientific or classical st ure and the mechanic art industrial classes in the ser

ofessions in life. ch the grants of land and l made to the States: 1. If an ded for in the fourth section e immediately replaced by chase, erection, preservat enefit of this act shall have be null and void. 4. An an perations of each colleges, to astitution, and to the Agricultus

vith the Mormons. Col. John proposed march upon Salt I was intending to make in I was intending to make in a two peace commissioners ted across the plains, shall righam in his harem, and exhibit and the state of the grant of the General authority of the country now concentrate. of the country now concent nworth for the march acro enter actively upon the real once, it cannot be doubted, on capital to the possession of ary authority of the United St er of troops now at Camp's led, perhaps trebled, before kes place, and will be under Gen Persifer F. Smith, assister and Col. Johnston. The r will continue in supreme til Gen. Smith's arrival out; as the contract of the continue of the contract of the co n to engage in active ope en to engage in active operas prominent connection in this said to have ceased. It has norable record for him, he onfidence of his army and the manner of his conductinall, and disposing of the twinter, and we think there is it that he was not left, undisticers, to carry out the busine is entered. Gen. Smith will can close the campaign so colordinate has begun it.

Weed is himself again as edit Evening Journal. We trust he cease to be such, until life's p t in his body-and long deorge Dawson returns to also, and the Evening Jo. Long be its life and large is a source of sincers regre-hat Mr. Wilkenson, who ha-chief during Mr. Weed's at d to retire by ill health. lelf a polished and able writer

osition voted on by the peopt of issue bonds to the amount aid of the railroad enterpristaking security on the lands grass in aid of such roads, has been large majority. We presume made to the people because can to be found who would advance on the capitalists would not do, is opnough doubtless the supposed beto, from the commencement of more to do in deciding the quemative than the sufficiency of the security. If the State do in, sooner or later, for the prist, it will be exceedingly forts a marked exception to the unit of political corporations in f their sphere, and assuming ties which they were never organical.

HOUSE Mr. English, of Indiana, said that, in Mr. English, of Indians, said that, in accordance with the notice given yesterday, he should report at this hour to-day, (one o'clock,) from the committee of conference in regard to the disagreeing votes between the two Houses on the bill for the admission of Kansas; and with a view to making that report, he moved that the Committee rise.

with a view to making that report, he moved that the Committee rise.

The motion prevailed, and the Committee accordingly rose and reported.

Mr. English. Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the committee of conference appointed upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment to the Senate bill entitled "A bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," to make a report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Report.-The committee of conference appointed to consider the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment to the Senate bill entitled "A bill for the admission of the

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ander such Constitution, thus fairly and legally made, with or without Slavery, as said Constitution may prescribe.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the election authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor, United States District Attorney, and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the pressiding officers of the two branches of its Legislature, namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a board, and the board shall have power and authority to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those at each of the several places of voting three sheriffs of the several places of voting three sheriffs of the several places of voting three sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the several counties, by themselves as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose. The election hereby authorized shall not be continued later than sundown on that day.

The said board shall appoint the day for holding said election, and said Governor shall and the motion to also not hall be continued later than sundown on that day.

The said board shall appoint the day for holding said election, and said Governor shall and the motion to as and the residuance of the places of voting for the purpose preserving peace and good order; or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint at their discretion, and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the said continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day.

The said board shall appoint the day for holding said election, and said Governor shall and the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table.

Report—The committee of conference packed to consider the dispersed year of the proposal control of the designation of the shape of the control of the shape o

low, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Tennessee, and Zıllicoffer—103.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffinion, Burlingame, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark of Conn., Clawson, Clark B. Cockrane of New York, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cox, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick. Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gooch, Goode, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Haskin, Hoard, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgere, Knapp, Lawrence, Leach, Leiter, Lovejoy, Marshall of Kentucky, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Morse of Maine, Morse of New York, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Shaw of Illinois, Sherman, of Ohio, Sherman, of New York, Spinner, Stanton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, and Wilson—97.

Accordingly, at twenty-five minutes before Accordingly, at twenty-five minutes before four o'clock, the House adjourned.

Saturday, April 24, 1858.

SENATE.

The Deficiency Bill.—The Senate proceeded of the consideration of the bill to supply deciciencies.

An amendment submitted by Mr. Fessenden, confining the appropriations for the Quarter-master's department to the amounts required

for the present fiscal year, was not agreed to—
yeas 21, nays 30.

Mr. Harlan moved to strike out the appropriation for surveying the public lands and private land claims in California.

Mr. Wade made a speech condemning the

conduct of the Government towards the Mormons.

Mr. Harlan, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Wilson, gave the reasons why they should vote against the bill. The question being taken on the passage of the bill, the result was announced—yeas 29,

of the bill, the result was announced—yeas 29, nays 19—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of, Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—29.

Nays—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, King, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—19.

son—19.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Bates, Bell, Benjamin, Crittenden, Davis, Douglas, Hamlin, Kennedy, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Seward, Sumner, and Thompson of Kentucky—14.

Mr. Benjamin area appropried as having son-19.

ner, and Thompson of Kentucky—14.

Mr. Benjamin was announced as having paired off, on this vote, with Mr. Seward.

So the bill was passed.

It differs in these particulars from the bill as passed by the House of Representatives. Two appropriations have been cut out—that for the reporters of the Globe in the House of Representatives, and the appropriation for the relief of the Clerk of the last House of Representatives. An additional section was added, requiring the reasons for making any contracts under the fourth section of the act of 1820, made by the Secretaries of War or Navy, to be communicated to Congress.

HOUSE.

HOUSE. The Speaker stated the business first in or-

The Speaker stated the business first in order to be the consideration of the motion of the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Harris,] to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, inquired whether it was in order for him to move to lay the whole subject on the table.

The Speaker stated that it was.

Mr. Harris. Then I make that motion. This question has been before the House long enough.

The Speaker. The question must first be taken on the pending motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Harris. Then I withdraw the motion to reconsider, and move that the whole subject be laid on the table.

Mr. Hughes, of Indians. If that motion fails, will it be in order to demand the previous question?

The Speaker. It will be in order.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky. I entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the postponement was ordered yesterday, and I shall move to lay that on the table.

The Speaker. The gentleman has the right to do so, but the question cannot be taken until the pending question to lay the whole subject on the table has been put.

Mr. Harris. There are several gentlemen not prepared to vote on that motion, and I withdraw it.

Georgia [Mr. Hill] as an amendment.
Mr. Harris supposed it was a distinct proposition.
Mr. Trippe, of Georgia, asked the gentleman from Illinois to withdraw his motion to lay on the table for a moment, and he would renew it.
Mr. Harris withdrew the motion.
Mr. Trippe knew not what his final action would be, not having yet seen the bill, though he had sedulously sought it. Some features in it struck him when it was read as deserving of examination, and he could not be prepared for voting upon twenty-four hours notice. It appeared to him a proposition to take the back track. He renewed the motion to lay on the table.
Mr. Seward, of Georgia, moved that when the House adjourn, it be to meet on Monday next; which was disagreed to.
Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, having promised to renew the motion to lay on the table, it was withdrawn in his favor. He said the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Trippe] was in favor of further than the discussion, but he must know that if the bill was postponed, it would not be in order to discuss it until it came up for final action.
Mr. Trippe said two or three days might be well spent in discussing this entirely new subformed for a submitting a land grant back to the people of a Territory?
Mr. Burnett insisted that the subject had been amply discussed in every conceivable phase.
Mr. Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Maskin, Hill, Hoard, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Kanpp, Lawrence, Leach, Leiter, Loveigy, Marshall for Kentucky, Montgomery, Morgan, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Maine, Morgan, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Pennsy

a slayer or suspected filibuster.

In a certain town in this State, a letter arrived for a young lady from her lover, on the dispatch of specie to New York in this and succeeding steamers.

The quarterly meeting of the iron trade had been held at Birmingham. Although business continued dul, confidence appeared to be returning, and trade assumed a healthier condition.

The first annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association was held at Manchester on the 9th instant. The attendance was large, and the prospects were said to be encouraging. A resolution was adopted to continue and extend the organization with a view to secure an abundance of the raw material.

The English Government was about to enter into a contract with Austria, for the latter to

GENERAL SUMMARY. Later from California.

The overthrow of Monagas appears to have

nents.

the interest of the work.

Benton's Thirty Years' View is said to have

nonths of his death. This will much enhance

The scheme for constructing a telegraphic line across the Plains from the Mississippi to California, by way of Utah, is one which ought to commend itself to every mind. It is a much

more practicable undertaking than the laying of a telegraph wire in the bed of the ocean, which is about, we trust, to be accomplished. It is more feasible by far than the Pacific railroad, about which we hear so much. A tele-

graphic wire stretching across the continent would unite the Pacific and Atlantic States i

It is stated in a number of our exchanges that several men of wealth, in New York, Buffalo, and Chicago, have it in contemplation to establish somewhere in the West a leviathan farm of from 100,000 to 200,000 acres. Their chief is to do for agriculture, by the use of

The Speaker. The Chair is of opinion that it will cut off the pending motion to postpone, and bring the House directly to a vote on the report of the committee of conference.

The question was taken, and the previous question was not sustained—yeas 92, nays 103. The question recurred on the motion to postpone, as amended.

Mr. Dewart, of Pennsylvania. I move that the House adjuncts

Italy.—The French Government has abandoned its claim upon Sardina for the extradition of Mr. Hodge, the Englishman arrested for complicity in the attack upon the Emperor's life, and Hodge was set at liberty. The trial of the remaining English engineer in the Cagliari affair resulted in his acquittal, and the King of Naples issued a decree allowing him to return to England. the House adjourn.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 106, nays 100. Monday, April 26, 1858.

Mr. Green called up the report of the com

mittee of conference.

Mr. Stuart saked for the reading of the amendment of the House.

The Chair decided that the Senator from New York, April 27.—The steamship Moses
Taylor, from Aspinwall 19th, has arrived, with
nearly \$1,500,000 treasure, and upward of 500
passengers. She left at Aspinwall the United
States storeship Relief.
The California news is unimportant. Markets dull and quiet. Colonel Schlessinger is Michigan had no right to call for the reading.

Mr. Stuart appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Toombs moved to lay the appeal on the

table.
On this motion the yeas and mays were de nanded, and the motion was lost:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Biggs, Bigler ssenger. Valparaiso dates are of the 18th of March Vivanco was defeated at Arequipe, with grea-slaughter to his forces, and has fled to Bolivia

Peas—Messra. Allen, Bayard, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Clay, Evans. Fitch, Fitzpatrick Green, Gwin, Henderson, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, and Wright—25.

Nays—Messra. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—25.

After discussion, the question was taken on

After discussion, the question was taken or sustaining the Chair, and the Chair was sus Mr. Crittenden moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Wednesday next, which, after discussion, was lost by the ollowing vote:

Yeas — Messre. Bell, Broderick, Cameron

Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pagh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and

Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—25.

Nays — Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones Mallory, Mason, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—29.

A great deal of time was taken up on motions to postpone, to lay on the table, and to adjourn, on which the yeas and nays were taken. After continuous discussion from half past one o'clock until thirty-five minutes past seven, a compromise was effected, by which a night session was avoided, and the report of the committee taken up and postponed until half past twelve to morrow. shortly before his fall to declare the city of Caraccas in a state of siege, and make himself Dictator; that Mr. Van Rees, the Dutch Minister, urged the Governor of Curacca to capture the steamer Liberater as a pirate; and that the Spanish Minister, Quevdo, offered to import some Canary Islanders to fight the revolutionists. The French charge d'affaires, M. Leoreaud, and Mr. Bingham, had sent to the West Indies for vessels of war; and it is not improbable that the whole diplomatic corps would receive their conge from the Provisional Government of Gen. Castre.

half past twelve to morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the disposal of unimportant matter, the report of the conference committee was taken up, the question being on the motion, as amended, to postpone till the second Monday in May. Much useless discussion arose, and the report of the conference committee was taken up, the question being on the motion, as amended, to postpone till the second Monday in May. Much useless discussion arose, and at last the motion was rejected—yeas 100, nays 104. This change from the vote of Saturday 104. This change from the vote of Saturday 104. The throat confusion prewas enected in this way: mr. Itill, of Georgia, who had moved the postponement, and voted for it, was absent; Mr. Trippe, who had voted with him, voted on Monday against postponement; Chapman of Pennsylvania, Cox and Lawrence of Ohio, who had voted for postponement, voted on Monday against it.

The subject was they nectored till Wadnets

The Legislature of New York has elected William C. Bryant a Regent of the University. The Massachusetts Legislature recently elected John G. Whittier one of the overseers of Harvard University, and the New York Congressional delegation wish George P. Morris appointed American Consul at London. The subject was then postponed till Wednes day.

The deficiency bill was next taken up, and the Genciency bill was next taken up, and the Senate amendment disposed of. The amend-ments relating to the official reporters and to certain payments to clerks and employes from the contingent fund of the House, were dis-The dispute as to whether Mrs. Fremont's name is Jessie or Ann has been decided by the publication of her father's (Col. Benton's) will. Her name is Jessie Ann; so that both parties the contingent fund of the House, were disagreed to by large votes; and the amendment requiring that all contracts by the War and Navy Departments shall hereafter be reported to Congress, and not entered into except in cases of emergency, was agreed to.

Mr. J. G. Jones, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution providing for evening sessions for debate, which met with strenuous opposition on the Democratic side of the House, and a series of adverse motions followed. The House adto this important controversy were right, and both were wrong. The Hon. Edward Everett has again been called home from his lecturing tour in the South, by letters from his family. He expresses deep regret that he is obliged a second time to postpone the fulfilment of his engagements. of adverse motions followed. The House adjourned, for want of a quorum, shortly before five o'clock, the resolution offered by Mr. Jones being still pending.

Mr. Jones was auxious to withdraw the resoalready attained the sale of seventy thousand volumes! The publishers (Messrs. Appleton) are about to issue a new edition, with a copious analytical index, and an autobiographical memoir of Colonel Benton, written within three

lution after he had introduced it, but the pre-vious question having been called upon it, he could not do it. The reason of the opposition to the motion was, it is supposed, a determina-tion on the Administration side of the House to prevent debate on the English proposition.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, April 23.—The steamer Canada, with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst., arrived here this forencon.

The steamer North America arrived out on the 8th. The Canada brings £40,000 sterling in specie. She passed the Arabia early on the morning of the 11th, and on the 17th passed the steamer City of Baltimore.

A serious misunderstanding is reported be-

a close bond of Union, and would confer large benefits on commerce. We hope the subject farm of from 100,000 to 200,000 acres. Their object is to do for agriculture, by the use of combined wealth and the power of machinery, what has been done in the past half century by the railroad and factory to supersede the old stage-coach and the spinning wheel. They will organize the vast tract into two rivalized establishments, with a military organization of labor, gigantic machinery to plough, plant, reap, and render harvests; vast herds of horses, sheep, and cattle, of the most select stock, and the cultivation of fruit and grains on a large scale.

tween the Emperor of France and Prince Napoleon.

The grand jury of London have indicted Bernard Alsop, Orsini, and others, with attempting to kill the Emperor Napoleon.

A band of English filibusters established themselves on one of the Spice Islands, fortified a village, and levied contributions, but finally they abandoned their position on the approach of the Dutch troops.

The Assault on Lucknow.—Dates from India to the 18th of March had reached London. General Outram having turned the enemy's

dia to the 18th of March had reached London. General Outram having turned the enemy's line of works at Lucknow, the Martinier was stormed by Sir Edward Lugard on the 9th. On the 11th, the regiment stormed the Begums palace. The British loss was less than 100 in killed and wounded, whilst the loss of the rebels.

killed and wounded, whilst the loss of the rebels was 500. On the opposite side of the river, General Outram cut up 500 more.

The buildings in advance of the palace were occupied on the 14th. The Imaumbarrab was also stormed, and the Ralserbagh occupied, after a fierce fight, lasting all day, in which 24 guns were taken. General Outram crossed the bridge, and opened fire on the flying enemy.

Later from China.—The Chinese braves were assembling about Canton in large numbers, determined on attempting to re-take the city. It will be remembered that some time since Senator Iverson, of Georgia, incautiously hinted that Gen. Calhour was advised by Southern men to give certificates of election to the Free. State members of the Kanass Legislature. It is now stated, in Southern papers, that Messrs. Cobb, Toombs, and Stephens, of Georgia, and Mr. Secretary Thompson, of Mississippi, were the parties who gave him this advice. ity. The Inflexible, with Yeh on board, had reach-

The Savannah News mentions the arrival of a vessel, the captain of which reports that, on the night of the 15th instant, on the eastern edge of the Gulf of Mexico, heard and saw fired, Dispatches are said to have reached Paris, asking for reinforcements, as the Chinese show no disposition for peace. odge of the trair of mexico, neard and saw rea, in rapid succession, sixty shots, apparently 32-pounders, between two ships. Some en board supposed it was the Spanish fleet, exercising the crews at the guns; but the News supposes it more likely to have been an encounter with a slaver or suspected filibuster.

We have the following additional news by We have the following additional news by
the Canada at Boston:
Great Britain.—Large policies of insurance
are said to have been opened in London and
Liverpool, for the dispatch of specie to New
York in this and succeeding steamers.
The quarterly meeting of the iron trade had
been held at Birmingham. Although business
continued dull, confidence appeared to be returning, and trade assumed a healthier condi-

the gestleman is wandering from the question.

Mr. Hull, of Georgia, desired to say a word or Mr. Hull, wander hash applin.

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takes the people by surprise, no antecedent discussion or suggestion even having been had or heard. The present Constitution was framed in 1846, and provides in itself that the question now submitted shall be voted upon in 1866, and each twentieth year thereafter. The Albany Journal, therefore, thinks it might be better to bear with the defects in the present instrument until 1866, rather than run the risk of getting a worse, or even no better.

The New York Mayor and Aldermen have disposed of the vexed street commissioner question, by voting Devlin, Mayor Wood's man, out, and Edward Cooper, a new and honest man, the papers say, in. Devlin is to come before the Grand Jury for his supposed venalities in office.

It is stated that Senator Biggs is to be immediately made district judge of North Carolina. He will be succeeded by Mr. Clingman in the Senate, by the Governor's appointment.

All his steamers were captured.

The frigate Merrimac had arrived at Callao.

Dr. Ashford, American Consul at Tumbes, is year. The other great omission of the session is the registry law; strenuous efforts to enact one failed for the lack of a very few votes. By the arrival of the Bohio, from Porto Cabello, we have advices from Porto Cabello to the 20th, and from Caraccas to the 31st of There is nothing in the things that it did do, to make up for the loss of those things which it should have done, but did not. The Democrats, upon whom the responsibility of legislation rested, did not dare to meet it in any form on The overthrow of Monagas appears to have been complete. He and his brother were taken under the protection of the foreign diplomatic corps, being lodged in the French Embassy, where all the foreign flags were hoisted. Against this the Provisional Government protested, and finally the Minister of Foreign Affairs took them thence by force, and imprisoned them. This action of the diplomatic corps had caused much popular excitement, and would probably result in the dismissal of some of the foreign Ministers. The representative of England. Mr.

Seventy-one years ago, the 7th day of this month, April, the first emigrant party arrived at Marietta, Ohio, from Massachusetts, and made the first permanent settlement that was made in the State. Among those who went with the infant colony were Gen. Lewis Cass, ex-Governor Woodbridge of Michigan, and Dr. Hildreth, who yet live, and enjoy a hale and vigorous old age.

result in the dismissal of some of the foreign Ministers. The representative of England, Mr. Bingham, having shown special sympathy with Monagas, was very unpopular. The two brothers and their Ministry are charged with having misappropriated \$17,240,000 of the public moneys. The people demand the banishment of Monagas himself.

It was generally reported that Mr. Eames, the American Minister, had counselled Monagas shortly before his fall to declare the city of Caraccas in a state of siege, and make himself rinderth, who yet ave, and enjoy a nate and vigorous old age.

"What a change in seventy-one years! Ohio has now two million five hundred thousand people, industrious, enterprising, intelligent. She has \$85,000,000 of taxable property, \$3,500,000 in school-houses, and an annual school tax for the education of all her children \$2,000,000,000 and more miles of expendent of \$2,000,000; and more miles of canal and railroad than any State in the Union. How wonderful has been her growth and her progress in all the elements of material, morel, and intellectual wealth."

MASKETS.

The old Methodist pioneer, Rev. Peter Cart-wright, was a delegate from Sangamon county to the late Illinois Democratic State Conven-

The sale of Mount Vernon to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association has been made, and \$18,000 paid on it. Mr. Washington keeps Sye, Virginia Oats, Maryland and Virginia Oats, Maryland and Virginia Oats, Maryland and Virginia The sale of Mount Vernon to the Ladies'

possession until \$74,000 is paid.

If Col. Colt does not succeed in getting an extension of his patent from Congress, he keeps on the kind side of the army, and manages to get fat contracts from the ordnance department. It has just ordered a new lot of 4,000 of his revolvers, of which 1,600 are to be delivered im-

The introduction of cotton manufactures into The introduction of cotton manufactures into the State penitentiary has proved very satisfactory. The mills now turn out from ten to twelve thousand yards per week. The impertance to the people of Eastern Texas of the little stream Angelina has been demonstrated the past winter. Several thousand bales of cotton have been taken off by this route, without the aid of steam—the planters and the merehants of the vicinity having constructed flats and keels for the purpose. The prospect for the grain and fruit crops in Western Texas flats and keels for the purpose. The prospect for the grain and fruit crops in Western Texas

reported as remarkably good. According to the United States Treasurer's statement, the following is the condition of the Coffee, Bio Coffee, Java

Treasury: \* \$7,035,783.02 Amount on deposit Drafts drawn, but not paid . 1,512,276.47 Amount subject to draft -Reduction from last week -5,523,506.55 

Pelisser, Dake of Malakoff, the new French Pelisser, Duke of Malakoff, the new French ambassador to England, is preparing for a splendid display. His official carriage will surpass in beauty and cost that made for Marshal Soult and the coronation of Queen Victoria. The new Minister's income is now as follows: Annual salary as ambassador, 300,000 francs; for installation, or what was called under our old diplomatic law "outfit," 100,000 francs; to support the title of Duke of Malakoff, 100,000 francs a year; as Marshal of France, 40,000 francs; and after these, several smaller sums for the various decorations he wears. The total is about 580,000 francs a year, or \$115,000. As he is a bachelor, the Baroness Malaret, wife of the first Secretary of Legation, a lady eminently qualified, will do the honors of the embassy. old diplomatic law "outfit," 100,000 trancs; to support the title of Duke of Malakoff, 100,000 francs a year; as Marshal of France, 40,000 francs; and after these, several smaller sums for the various decorations he wears. The total is about 580,000 francs a year, or \$115,000. As he is a bachelor, the Baroness Malaret, wife of the first Secretary of Legation, a lady eminently qualified, will do the honors of the embassy.

A story has been travelling the rounds, to the effect that Lord Rosse had predicted an excessively hot summer, and had built shelters for his cattle. Lord Rosse "begs to say that he Cheesa"

Timothy Seed

Hay

Hops

Bacon, Shoulders

Bacon, Hams

Pork, Prime

1 Beef

Lard, in barrels

Lard, in kegs

Butter, Western

Butter, State

Cheesa

A story has seen traveling the rounds, to the effect that Lord Rosse had predicted an excessively hot summer, and had built shelters for his cattle. Lord Rosse "begs to say that he has never expressed any opinion on the sub-\_\_\_\_

The largest regular army ever seen in India is that now under the orders of Sir Colin Campbell, whose operations and the disposition of his forces have received the warmest approval of all the military authorities in England, and upon whose assurances Lord Ellenborough has based his opinion. The force under his personal command, with which he proposes from his headquarters at Alumbagh to attack Luck now, amounts to 20,000 men and 100 pieces of ordnance, including some of the heaviest and largest calibre. In addition, it is stated, in letters from Bombay, that 15,000 men were marching to reinforce his rear and fanks. The columns under Brigadiers Roberts, Whitlock, and Sir Hugh Rose, in Central India, number at least 20,000, and Brigadier Chamberlain has about 10,000 at his disposal in the Doab and Rohilcund; thus constituting in all an army of 65,000 men, by whose united action it is supposed that the robes will have been crushed out before the second week of the present month. Lime, common . . . . .

Mr. Young, late U. S. Consul at Curacea, has arrived at Washington, with important dispatches from San Domingo. The condition of affairs, as represented by Mr. Young, is truly alarming. The American Consul, the American flag, and in fact every white inhabitant on the island, are subject to daily insulta by negro mobe—incited, no doubt, by their worthless and ferocious negro leader, flaes:

In the election of Tammany sachems, at New York, Monday evening, ex-Mayor Wood was badly defeated, his ticket obtaining only about one third of the votes. Mr. Wood will now indignantly retire to the bosom of his fam-ily.

ment of the principal and interest, and the privilege also granted of obtaining possession, on thirty days' notice, at any time the Association may be ready to furnish the entire purchasemoney.

The Charleston Mercury, the organ of King Cotton, decrees as follows: "The nominations of Pierce and Buchanan from the North must be followed by a nomination from this section, where the strength of the party lies." It adds:
"We think the prospect, if not desperate, yet
certainly not radiant with the hope of success
for the South."

Captain Brown, of the ship Black Prince, of lins. He will be succeeded by Mr. Clingman in the Senate, by the Governor's appointment.

The New York Legislature closed its annual session on Tuesday night, having lasted about a week over the hundred days to which its pay is limited by the Constitution. It omitted altogether any provision for the continuance and completion of the enlargement of the canals—refusing alike propositions to impose a toll on the freight over the New York central railroad for the benefit of the canals, to borrow four millions which would finish up the work this year. The other great omission of the session is the registry law; strenuous efforts to enact one failed for the lack of a very few votes.

Captain Brown, of the ship Black Prince, of Boston, (previously announced as having put into Rio on the 27th of February,) writes to the owners, that when the vessel was 13 days out, in consequence of some difficulty, he ordered one of the men to be put in irons. The man, on hearing this, drew his knife from his belt, and stabbed Capt. B. in two places. The would-be assasin, with others, however, was eventually put in irons, but it being soon after discovered that a concerted plan to make further trouble was on foot, Capt. Brown made for Rio with all possible dispatch, and landed seven of the mutineers at that port. The ship then left for home on the 3d of March. Capt. Brown, though wounded severely, is not considered in a dangerous condition.

Three-fourths of the slave-owners at Jefferson city, Mo., voted the emancipation ticket at the recent city election, believing that emanci-pation would increase the value of their lands the canal question. They got power because the Republicans last year met the question by a direct tax; they will lose it next fall, because they were so timid as to do nothing, and let the great work stand still.—Springfield Republican.

Seventyone years ago, the 7th day of this.

Arrival of the Santa Fe Mails St. Louis, April 27 .- The Santa Fe mails of April 1st have arrived at Independence, Mo. Between Fort Union and the Arkansas river, the express encountered violent snow storms, followed by weather so cold and severe as to freeze to death some of the animals.

Davis's Pain Killer.—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article, known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It i valuable not only for colds in the winter, but

BALTIHORE MARKET,

wright, was a delegate Flour State Convention.

Charles Dickens read his Christmas Carol in the Music Hall at Edinburgh, Scotland, on the evening of the 26th ult., and the Lord Provost presented to him a massive silver wassail cup, amid the prolonged cheers of the assembly.

Carefally prepared to Taesday, April 27, 1858.

Flour, Howard Street \$4.37 @ 4.25 Flour, City Mills \$4.12 @ 4.26 Flour \$3.62 @ 3.75 Corn Meal \$3.30 @ 3.60 Wheat, white \$1.08 @ 1.12 Wheat, red \$1.03 @ 1.07 Corn, white \$1.03 @ 1.07 Corn, white \$1.08 @ 1.20 Flour \$1.00 @ 1.07 @ 1.0 Carefully prepared to Tuesday, April 27, 1858 15.00 @20.00 7 @ 14 1.30 @ 1.49 Hay, Timothy . . . Butter, Western, in kegs Butter, Boll

· Carefully prepared to Tuesday, April 27, 1858. 186,957.21 Flour, State brands - - - \$4.25 @ 4 30 596,804 01 Flour, State brands, extra 607,931 27 Flour, Western Flour, Southern 4.55 3.00 13.50 @13.60 11.00 @10.00 Coffee, Java . . . . . . | Wool, Walled - 00 | Wool, Fleece, common - 00 | Wool, Fleece, fine - 00 | Iron, Scotch, Pig - 28.00 | Lime, Bockland - 1.00

3.00 (\$\frac{4}{28.50}\$ 1.00 (\$\frac{4}{6}.0.00\$ 80 (\$\frac{4}{6}\$)

PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1857. GENTLEMEN: For more than a year I was afflicted with a troublesome cough, attended with a yellowish fronty expectoration, and great emanciation followed. Wheth-er it was a liver or lung cough, I knew not, but there was an incessant tickling sensation in my chest. Calling one day at the office of the *United States Journal*, of this city, one of the proprietors strongly recommended me to try your Pain Killer. I sent and got the article, and was try your rain neet. I see a man got us a rincic, and was helped immediately, and am now well. This was last March. I withhold my address, as my family and myself are averas to notoriety. That what I have written is colemn truth, is well known to the proprietors of the Journal. I write under the influence of grateful feeling. Journal. I Wrise
Yours, truly,
Mesers. PERRY DAVIS & Sect.
Por sale in Washington by William Ballantyne, bookseller, Seventh street.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR MAY, IS NOW READY.

ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSMEN.

This number completes the volume. Price, bound in cloth, \$3.

Covers furnished e. 25 cents each. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO.,

fort are noble men, who sprang from our ranks—men whose good deeds will be felt and will live in the grateful memories of men

when the stones reared by the hands of affection to their honored names shall crumble

into dust. Our eyes glisten and our hear throb over the bright, glowing, and radia

pages of our history, that records the deeds of patriotism of the sons of New England, wh

sprang from our ranks and wore the badge of toil. While the names of Benjamin Frank

lin, Roger Sherman, Nathaniel Greene, and

Paul Revere, live on the brightest pages

and New England will never want illu examples to incite us to noble apirations at noble deeds. Go home, say to your privileg

class, which you vauntingly say 'leads ;

gress, civilization, and refinement, that it the opinion of the 'hireling laborers' of Ma

sachusetts, if you have no sympathy for you African bondmen, in whose veins flows a much of your own blood, you should at less

sympathize with the millions of your own ra whose labor you have dishonored and

graded by Slavery! You should teach y millions of poor and ignorant white men

long oppressed by your policy, the 'tree does secret that the ballot-box is stronger

and lead them to the adoption of a po

from a degrading thraldom!"

Mr. President, for four years the distant T

ritory of Kansas has been the battle-field

tween Freedom and Slavery-between free

bor which elevates, and that servile labor wh

degrades. In this contest, Slavery has star

the nation by a series of acts of violence by frauds you will scarcely find paralleled

the history of the world. These acts of vio

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The Nat day, on the Single of Three cop

box of our financiers!" Do our financiers owe you for your crop? Did not your crop come at the "crisis" to pay, in part, your own debts? Sir, iostead of putting millions into the charity-box of our merchants and manufacturers, I tell the Senator that thousands of merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, of the North, are this day, and have been for months, pressed with the burden of bearing the unnaid debts owed them by the slave States. Your cotton has been paid for, at the market value, in cash; the balance of your crop, not yet delivered, has been paid for; send it promptly forward, and thus keep that faith of which you boast so much. Does not the Senator know that millions of merchandise purchased one year ago on long credits—for you sell for cash, and buy on long credits—have been renewed, continued from the first page.]
of our financiers!" Do our financiers ow year ago on long credits—for you sell for cash, and buy on long credits—have been renewed, and remain yet unpaid? while the bills for tens of millions of last fall's purchases have not yet matured? while your merchants are now in the market, purchasing on credit—thus, in many cases, making three bills for unpaid goods? I remember that, during the terrible pressure of last year, while our business men were staggering under the pressure, thirteen out of fourteen wholesale merchants in one department of business in one Southern city imposed upon their Eastern creditors the burden of renewing their matured notes.

Sir, I tell the vaunting Senator from South Carolina that we of the North buy the cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco, of the South, for gold, and sell you goods on six, eight, twelve, and fitteen months credit; and that these long credits are often renewed and frequently never neighbors. teen months credit; and that these long credits are often renewed, and frequently never paid at all. The merchants and manufacturers of the North have lost hundreds of millions of dollars during the last thirty years in the slave States. I have personally lost, in the Senator's own State, in Louisiana, Virginia, and Ken-tucky, thousands of dollars more than I am now able to command.

But the Senator, filled with magnificent vis-

But the Senator, filled with magnificent visions of Southern power, crowns Cotton, "King," and tells us that, if they should stop supplying cotton for three years, "England would topple headlong, and carry the whole civilized world with her, save the South!" What presumption! The South—which owns lands and slaves, the price fluctuating with the production, use, and price of cotton, having no other resource or means of support—would go harmless; while the great commercial centres of the world, with the vast accumulations of capital, the products of ages of accumulation, with varied pursuits and skilled industry, would "topple" to their fall! Sir, I suppose the coffee planters of Brazil, the tea-growers of the Celestial Empire, and the wheat growers on the shores of the of Brazil, the tea-growers of the Celestial Empire, and the wheat-growers on the shores of the Black Sea and on the banks of the Don and the Volga, include in the same magnificent illusions. I would remind the Senator that the commercial world is not governed by the cotton-planters of the South, the coffee-planters of Brazil, the tea-growers of China, nor the wheat-producers of Eastern Europe. I tell the Senator that England, France, Germany, Western Europe, and the Northern States of the Huion. Europe, and the Northern States of the Union, are the commercial, manufacturing, business, and monetary centres of the world; that their merchants, manufacturers, and capitalists, grasp the globe; that cotton and sugar and tea and coffee and wheat and the spices of the isles of the Oriental seas are grown for them. Sir the cotton planters of the South are simply their agents, and they perform their tasks unde a necessity quite as great as their ewn slaves perform theirs under the taskmaster's eye. I would remind the Senator that the free States in 1850, produced \$850,000,000 of manufac-tures, and that only \$52,000,000 of that wast production, about one-seventeenth part of it, was made up of cotton. Our manufactures and mechanic arts now must exceed twelve hundred million dollars, and cotton does not hundred million dollars, and cotton does not make up more than seventy 'million dollars. Does the Senator think the free States would "topple" down, if they should lose one-seventeenth part of their productive industry?

The productive industry of Massachusetts, a State that manufactures more than one-third of

all the cotton manufactured in the country was, in 1855, \$350,000,000; only \$26,000,000 one-thirteenth part of it, was cotton. Does the Senator believe that a State which has a pro-

ton roles the world; but a few months association with the great world would cure that delusion. "You are our factors!" exclaims the Senator. "You bring and carry for us. Suppose we were to discharge you? Suppose we were to take our business out of your hands, we should consign you to anarchy and poverty! suppose, when the Senator returns from the in their simplicity, say to him: "Massa, yo in their simplicity, say to him: "Massa, you only sells de cotton; we plants; we hoes; we picks de cotton! Spose we discharge you, massa!" The unsophisticated "mnd-sills" would be quite as reasonable as is the Senator. The Senator seems to think that the cotton planters hold us in the hollow of their hands; if they shake them, we tremble; if they close them we recish

them, we perish.

But the Senator from South Carolina, after crowning Cotton as King, with power to bring England and all the civilized world "toppling" down into the yawning gulfs of bankruptcy and ruin, complacently tells the Senate and the trembling subjects of his Cotton King, that "the greatest strength of the South arises from the harmony of her political and social institu-tions;" that "her forms of society are the best in the world;" that "she has an extent of po-litical freedom, combined with entire security, Itical freedom, combined with entire security, seen nowhere on earth." The South, he tellsus, "is satisfied, harmonicus, and prosperous," and he asks us if we "have heard that the ghosts of Mendoza and Torquemada are stalking in the streets of our great cities; that the inquisition is at hand, and that there are fearful rumors of consultations for vigilance committees?" Sir, this self complacency is sublime! No son of the Celestial Empire can spproach the Senator in self-complacency. That society the bast in the world," where more than three millions of beings, created in the image of God, are held as chattels—sunk from the lofty level of humanity, down to the abject condition of unreasoning beasts of burden!
That "society the best in the world," where are manacles, chains, and whips, auction-blocks, prisons, bloodhounds, scourgings, lynchings, and burnings, laws to torture the body,

Mr. President, the Senator from South Caro

lina, with a charming simplicity, which reminds us of a distant plantation, away from the haunts of the busy world, where "unaspiring" bondmen delve, where the cotton blooms, with bondmen delve, where the cotton blooms, with a frankness worthy of commendation, proceeds to unfold to the world the social ideas and political problems of that school of which he is an accepted teacher. He lays down axioms and maxims as the true accial and political creed of slaveholding Lecompton Democracy. I invoke the men of the North, aye, the men of the South, the toiling millions of the Republic, to read and ponder well these doctrines proclaimed here in the Senate of this democratic Republic with such audacity, by one of the champions of the Lecompton Constitution, one of the appeales of the Africanized Democracy. Listen to the oracular words of the Senator:

"In all social systems there must be a class to do the menial duties, to perform the drudge ery of life; that is, a class requiring but a lew-order of intellect, and but little skill. Its requisites are vicor, docility, fidelity. Such o unfold to the world the social ideas and political problems of that school of which he is an accepted teacher. He lays down axioms and maxims as the true social and political creed of slaveholding Lecompton Democracy: I invoke the men of the North, aye, the men of the South, the toiling millions of the Republic, to read and ponder well these doctrines proclaimed here in the Senate of this democratic Republic with such andscity, by one of the champions of the Lecompton Constitution, one of the apostles of the Africanized Democracy:

In all social systems there must be a class to do the menial duties, to perform the drudger ery of life; that is, a class requiring but a low order of intellect, and but little skill. Its requisites are vicor, docility, fidelity. Such a class you must have, or you would not have that other class, which he do progres, cavity.

oracular utterances.
South Carolina has ever led the van in support of the system of human Slavery in America. The illustrious statesmen of the first Conion: The illustrious statesmen of the first Congress, in 1774, declared that "God never intended a part of the human race to hold property in and have unbounded power over others;" and they agreed they "would not import slaves, or buy slaves imported by others." They formed a federative Union, and by the second article of that bond of Union the slave trade was prohibited. South Carolina accorded these articles of Canfedgation and accepted these articles of Confederation, and

Lecompton Democracy, responsible for these

nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people, who have never offended him, captivating and carrying them into Slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel Powers is the warfare the Christical Warfare of the Warfare of the Christical Warfare of the Chri another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel Powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep a market where men should be bought and sold, he

has at length prostituted his negative for suppressing any legislative attempt to prohibit
and restrain this execrable commerce."
Actuated by that policy, which reopened the
slave trade, and erased the noble words of Jefferson from the Declaration of Independence,
South Carolina went into the Convention to
form the Constitution of the United States her South Carolina went into the Convention to form the Constitution of the United States, her Rutledges, her Butlers, and her Pinckneys, ready to peril the unity of the States unless they could wring from Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Madison, Ellaworth, King, and their illustrious compeers, the right to continue the inhuman and polluted traffic in the muscles

Mr. MASON. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him a moment?
Mr. WILSON. Most cheerfully.

Mr. MASON. Is not the Senator aware the the proposition to allow the States to continue the slave trade for twenty years was carried by the union of the men of the extreme North and the extreme South, and that Virginia re sisted it? Pr. WILSON. I am aware that Northern

nen yielded to the demands of South Carolina. Mr. PUGH. A Massachusetts man shaped the form of the proposition!

Mr. WILSON. Northern men then, as now

too often yielded to the demands of Slavery. We do not applaud the errors of the fathers. I hope we never will cease to censure the greater errors of the men of our time, who sin against the lights of experience.

In the first Congress under the Constitution

the humanity of the country attempted to re-strain the slave trade in foreign vessels; but the voice of South Carolina, in fiery and ve-hement language, threatened to dissolve the blocks, prisons, bloodhounds, scourgings, lynchings, and burnings, laws to torture the body, shrivel the mind, and debase the soul; where labor is dishonored, and laborers despised! "Political freedom," in a land where woman is imprisoned for teaching little children to read God's Holy Word; where professors are deposed and banished for opposing the extension of Slavery; where public men are exiled for quoting in a National Convention the words of Jefferson; where voters are mobbed for appearing to vote for free territory; and where booksellers are driven from the country for selling that masterly work of genius, "Uncle Tom's Cabim."

A land of "certain security," where patrols, coating, as in old Virginia, more than is expended to educate her poor children, stalk the country, to catch the faintest murmur of discontent; where the bay of the bloodhound never ceases; where but little more than a year ago rose the startling cries of insurrection; and where men, some of them owned by a member of this body, were scourged and murdered for suspected insurrection! "Political freedom" and "certain security" in a land which demands that seventeen millions of freemen shall stand guard to seize and carry back fleeing bondmen!

Mr. President, the Sanator from South Caro District. She led, under Mr. Calhoun, in 1836, in carrying through the Senate an incendiary publication bill, to destroy the constitutional liberty of the press. She announced, through the pen of Mr. Calhoun, in 1844, to the throne of France, and to Christian Europe, that we intended to annex the Republic of Texas, to uphold Slavery in America. She announced in this Chamber, by the voice of Mr. Calhoun, that the Constitution would carry Slavery into the coming free territory of Merica.

lives at that, and who has to put out his labor in the market, and take the best he can get for it—in short, your whole class of manual them, are essentially alaves. The difference between us is, that our slaves are hired for life, and are well compensated; there is no starvation, no begging, no want of employment, among our people, and not too much employment either. Yours are hired by the day, not cared for, and scantily compensated.

\*\*\* Our slaves are black, of another and inferior race. The status in which we have placed them is an elevation. \*\*\*

'They are happy, content, unaspiring, and utitely incapable, from intellectual weakness, ever to give trouble by their aspiration. Yours are white, of your own race. You are brothterly incapable, from intellectual weakness, ever to give trouble by their aspiration. Yours are white, of your own race. You are brothers of one blood. They are your equals in natural endowment of intellect, and they feel galled by their degradation. Our slaves do not vote. We give them no political power. Yours do vote, and, being the majority, they are the depositaries of all your political power. If they knew the tremendous secret, that the ballot-box is stronger than 'an army with banners,' and could combine, where would you be? Your society would be reconstructed, your Government overthrown, your property divided, \* \* \* by the quiet process of the ballot-box. You have been making war upon us to our very hearth stones. How would you like for us to send lecturers and agitators. North, to teach these people this, to aid in 'combining and to lead them?'

These sentiments, Mr. President, are not original with the Senstor from South Carolina. At home and within these walls the statesmen from South Carolina have avowed with subline audacity these sentiments of the slave pernetual. sills" of society. We should imagine that these white men "were leading progress, civilization, and refinement." We should imagine that the sunny South was the seat of power, the chosen abode of commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts; of literature and the finer arts; of schools and libraries! We should also imagine that the free North was the home of ignorance,

schools and libraries! We should also imagine that the free North was the home of ignorance, poverty and vice, and organized anarchy.

Sir, the Senator has placed the North and the South, the free and the slave States, Freedom and Slavery, "face to face." I meet him on that issue. I make no assault; I make no war upon the South. This contest, which now stirs the nation to its profoundest depths, is no contest between the North and South. It is a contest between the rights of man and the privileges of an aristocratic, oligarchic class.

Mr. President, the Senator points triumphantly te eight hundred and fifty thousand square miles of slave soil; to the finest natural soil and home and within these walls the statesmen from South Carolina have avowed with sublime audacity these sentiments of the slave perpetualists. Mr. Calbon pronounced "Slavery the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world." Mr. McDuffie declared Slavery to be "the corner-stone of the republican edifice!" Sir, when these avowals were made by these champions of the South Carolina school, they were disavowed by the leading men at the South, and by men of all parties in the North. Their reproduction now by the Senator from South Carolina derives importance from the fact that South Carolina has impressed her ideas and imposed her policy upon the South, Freedom took the rugged soil and still more ideas and imposed her policy upon the South, upon the Administration, and upon the Lecunity and leads the column of slave perpetualists and slave propagandists. The Senator utters her sentiments—the sentiments she has imposed upon the Democracy she now leads. I hold this Administration, I hold the Lecunity Democracy are now leads. I hold this Administration, I hold the Lecunity Democracy exponsible for these soil of Victions Six Thomas Deals in greater the sentiments. soil of Virginia, Sir Thomas Dale, in speaking of that Commonwealth, said: "Take four of the best kingdoms of Christendom, and put them altogether, they may no way compare with this country, either for commodities or goodness of

> At an earlier period, Lane, Governor of Ra tan earner period, Esne, Governor of Ra-leigh colony, says of Virginia and Carolina: "It is the goodliest soil under the cope of heaven— the most pleasing territory in the world." Says "A Perfect Description of Virginia," published in London in 1649: "New England is to Virginia as Scotland is to England. There is much cold, frost, and snow; their land

of the rich soil of Virginia had been exhausted. Governor Wise said of the agriculture of Virginia, in 1855: "You all own plenty of land; ginia, in 1855: "You all own plenty of land; a but it is poverty added to poverty, poor land added to poor land; and nothing added to nothing makes nothing. " " You have the owners skinning the negroes, and the negroes skinning the land, and you all grow poor together. You have relied alone on the power of agriculture; and such agric grow poor together. You have relied alone on the power of agriculture; and such agriture! 'Your sedge-patches outshine the sun; 'your inattention to your only source of wealth has seared the bosom of mother earth. Instead having to feed cattle on a thousand hills, you have to chase the stump-tailed steer through the 'sedge-patches to procure a tough beef-steak.' Mr. G. S. Sullivan, of Lincoln county, North Carolina, says, in the Patent Office report for 1851: "We raise no stock of any kind, except for home consumption, and not half enough

for home consumption, and not half enough for that; for we have now worn out our lands so much that we do not grow food enough to maintain them."
Mr. N. B. Powell, of Alabama, in the Patent

Office report for the same year, says: "We are the most dependent people in the Union, relying mainly, as we do, upon our neighbors of the West for nearly all our supplies."

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. Clay] has described, in sad accents, the desolation of por-tions of his own native State. In traversing his own native county of Madison, the Senator says: "One will discover numerous farm-'houses, once the abodes of industrious and intelligent freemen, now occupied by slaves, or tenantless, deserted, and dilapidated; he will observe fields once fertile, now unfenced, abandoned, and covered with those evil har-'abandoned, and covered with those evil harbingers, fox tail and broom-sedge; he will see
the moss growing on the mouldering walls of
once thrifty villages; and will find 'one only
master grasps the whole domain' that once
furnished happy homes for a dozen white families. Indeed, a county in its infancy, where,
fifty years ago, scarce a forest tree had been
felled by the axe of the pioneer, is already exhibiting the painful signs of senility and decay
apparent in Virginia and the Carolinas; the
freshness of its agricultural glory is gone: the freshness of its agricultural glory is gone; the vigor of its youth is extinct, and the spirit of

Beloved in lite, and sainted in the grave."

There were, Mr. President, in the year 1850, in the free States, 877,000 farms, containing 108,000,000 acres, valued at \$2,143,000,000; being about \$20 per acre. The products of these farms amounted to more than \$860,000,000.

There were, in the slave States, 564,000 farms, containing 180,000,000 acres, valued at \$1,117,000,000, being about \$6 per acre; and the products of these plantations amounted to about \$630,000,000. The farms of the free States averaged about 120 acres; the slave-States averaged about 120 acres; the slave-State plantations averaged more than 300 acres. The 34,000 farms of cold, sterile Mas-

invested; \$465,000,000 of raw material were used; 780,000 persons employed; \$196,000,000 were paid for labor; and \$842,000,000 were produced. The South had only 27,000 establishments, \$95,000,000 of capital; used \$86,000,000 of raw material; employed 161,000 persons; paid \$33 000,000 for labor; and produced \$165,000,000. Massachusetts had 8,300 models and produced \$165,000,000. massacausetts had 5,300 establishments; \$83,000,000 of capital; used \$86,000,000 of raw material; employed 165,000 persons; paid \$40,000,000 for labor; and produced \$151,000,000. South Carolins had only 1,400 establishments; \$7,000,000 espital; used \$4,900,000 of raw material; employed 12,000 persons; paid \$2,300,000 for labor; and produced \$9,700,000. The wages of women are higher in the cotton-mills of Massachusetts than the wages of men in the iron works of South Carolina. The productive industry of Massa-chusetts, in manufactures and the mechanic arts, have increased immensely since 1850. It now averages \$280 per head; the productive industry of South Carolina, according to De Bow, is \$62 per head.

De Bow estimates, Mr. President, that onehalf of the agricultural products, and all of the manufactures, are subjects of commerce. If this be so, the value of the products which enter into the commerce of the North is about \$1,400,000,000; value of products of the South, \$480,000,000. The value of the domestic commerce of the country is estimated to be six times larger than the value of the foreign commerce. The imports and exports of the North amounted Senator believe that a State which has a productive industry of \$350,000,000, about \$280 per head for each person, would perish, if she should lose \$26,000,000 of that vast production?

It is no matter of surprise that gentlemen who live away off on cross-roads, where the cotton blocms, should come to believe that cotton blocms, should come to believe that cotton rules the world; but a few months? associal the same of arraignment of the British King:

"He has waged cruel war against human of the months?

There is much cold, frost, and snow; their land is barren; except a herring be put into the is barren; except a herring be put into the inspert and exports of the North amounted in 1855 to \$400,000,000; the exports and imports of the South to \$132,000,000. The imports and exports of the South to \$122,000,000. The imports and exports of the South to \$278,000,000—more than twice the value of the first to break her pighted fait is barren; except a herring be put into the is barren; except a herring be put into the is barren; except a herring be put into the into the and to reopen that accursed traffic in the bodies of the location of the location of the location of the surprise and exports of the North amounted in 1855 to \$400,000,000; the exports and imports of the South to \$122,000,000. The imports and exports of the South to \$278,000,000—more than twice the value of the first to break her pighted faith, and to reopen that accursed traffic in the bodies of the corn in, it will not come up."

Two hundred years have passed since those words were penned, and we do not now "put a bounded to \$278,000,000—more than twice the value of the foreign commerce.

The import and show; the import and show the corn in, it will not come up."

Two hundred years have passed since those words of the South to \$228,000,000—more than twice the words of arraignment of the British King:

"He has waged cruel war against human" North had, in 1850, 188,000 person commerce; the South, 70,000.

Glancing at the means of transportation, we find that the North had, in 1855, 4,250,000 tons of shipping, valued at \$212,000,000; the South, 855,000 tons of shipping, valued at \$42,000,000. The North built 528,000 tons in 1855; the South built 52,000. Massachusetts had, in that year, 970,000 tons of shipping, valued at \$48,000,000; South Carolina had 60,000 tons, valued at \$3,000,000. Massachusetts built 80,000 tons, valued at \$4,000,000; South Carolina built tons, valued at \$4,000,000; South Carolina built 60 tons, valued at \$3,000. The North has 18,000 miles of railroads, costing \$560,000,000; the South 7,000, costing \$125,000,000. Poor Massachusetts, that produces no rice, makes up no part of "King" Cotton, has \$55,000,000 invested in railroads within her own borders, to say nothing of the many millions she has invested in other States. She has \$60,000,000 of hank canital and her poor "white always" of bank capital, and her poor "white slaves,' her "mud-sills," have \$35,000,000 deposited in her "mud-sills," have \$30,000,000 deposited in her savings banks. Rich South Carolina, with her rice and her cotton, has invested \$12,000,000 in railroads; she has \$17,000,000 of bank cap-ital; but, unhappily, we have no statements of how many millions her "well-compensated," "unaspiring" laborers have on deposit. Per-haps the Senator from South Carolina can fur-

nish us with those statistics. From this contrast of the productive indust and material resources of the two sections which the Senator from South Carolina put "face to face." I pass to a brief consideration of their institutions and means of intellectual culture. In the slave States, laws forbid the education of nearly four millions of her people; in the free States, laws encourage the education of the people, and public opinion upholds and enforces those laws. In 1850, there were 62,000 schools, 72,000 teachers, 2,800,000 scholars, in the public schools of the free States; in the slave States, there were 18,000 schools, 19,000 teachers, and 580,000 scholars. Massachusetts has nearly 200,000 scholars in her public schools, at a cost of \$1,300,000; South Carolina has 17,000 scholars in her public schools; \$75,000 is paid by the State, and the Governor, in 1853, said that "under the present mode of applying it, it was the profusion of the prodigal rather than the judicious generosity which confers real benefits." New York has more scholars in her public schools than all the slave States to-gether. Ohio has 502,000 scholars in her pub-lic schools, supported at an expense of \$2,250,000. Kentucky has 76,000 scholars, supported at an

apparent in Virginia and the Carolinas; the freahness of its agricultural glory is gone; the vigor of its youth is extinct, and the spirit of desolution seems brooding over it."

The Senator from Alabama is devoted to his native State, of whose condition he thus sorrowfully speaks. Yesterday he went even to the verge of disunion in favor of the expansion of Slavery to "virgin lands," which it will "despoil" and impoverish, as it has despoided and impoverished the State he represents:

"The lands of South Carolina ("we are told by "A Carolinian," in De Bow's Review) 'have remained, stationary in price for the last thirty years, and in many instances they have actually declined." 'Our old fields' (says the South.' Carolina Agricultural Society, in 1855) 'are enlarging, our homesteads are decreasing fearfully."

Judge Longstreet, a native of Georgia, refers to a clavist development of the sequence of the subject to a clavist development of the sequence of the subject to the sequence of the subject in the subject is the subject in the subject i

\*\* author, and refinament. It constitutes the sarry processing of positive processing of the property of the positive processing of the pr Sprague, Whittier, Lowell, and mitchell, whose ognised poets of our country; Hawthorne, Emognised poets of our country, Hawthorne, Emognised poets of the education of the manuella of the privilege delast that the class which, according to the honorable Senator from South Carolina, and the world was before me, that its manuella of the world was before me, that its me honors, I have been asonished at the profound ignoring a lake the panoply of equation of the world was before me, that its me honors, I have been asonished at the profound ignoring and the world was before me, that I would not, Mr. President, underrate the in-

fluence of the slave States in the councils of the Republic. Bound together by the cohesive at-traction of a vast interest, from which the civ-ilization of the age averts its face, the privileged class have won the control and direct the poli-cy of the Government. In the council and in the field, the representatives of this privileged class have assumed to direct and to guide. But in accumulating capital, in commerce, in man-ufactures, in the mechanic arts, in educational institutions, in literature, in science, in the arts, in the charities of religion and humanity, in all the means by which the nation is known among men, the free States maintain a position of unquestioned pre eminence. In all these the South is a mere dependency of the North India and Australia are not more the dependencies of England, than are the slaveholding States the dependencies of the free States. Sir, your fifteen slave States are but fifteen shape by the states are but fifteen shape the states. suburban wards of our great commercial city of New York. Beyond the political field, this dependency is everywhere visible, even to the most blind devotees of "King Cotton." Mr. Perry, in an address before the South Carolina Institute, in 1856, says of the State represented by the Senator: "The dependence of South Carolina upon the Northern States, for all the Garolina upon the Northern States, for all the 'necessaries, comforts, and luxuries, which the 'mechanic arts afford, has drained her of her 'wealth, and made her positively poor."

Mr. Helper, of North Carolina, in a work entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South," describes in this graphic language this humiliating dependency of the South upon the North; "In infancy we are swaddled in Northern 'muslin; in childhood we are humored by Northern gewgaws: in youth we are instruct

'Mosthern gewgaws; in youth we are instructed out of Northern books; in old age we are drugged with Northern physic; and when we die, our inanimate bedies, shrouded in Northern cambric, are stretched upon the bier, borne to the grave in a Northern carriage, entombed with a Northern spade, and memorized with a Northern spade, and memorized with a Northern spade, and memorized with a Northern spade. rized with a Northern slab! "Reader, would you understand how abjectly

slaveholders themselves are enslaved to the products of Northern industry? If you would, slave-breeder and human-fleshmonger, who professes to be a Christian! Observe the routine of his daily life. See him rise in the morning, from a Northern bed, and clothe himself in Northern apparel; see him walk across the floor on a Northern carpet, and perform his ablutions out of a Northern basis and ewer. See him uncover a box of Northern powder, and cleanse his teeth with a Northern brush; see him reflect his physics, nomy in a Northern mirror, and arrange his hair with a Northern comb; see him dosing himself with medicaments of Northern quacks and perfuming his handkerchief with North ern Cologne; see him referring to the time in a Northern watch, and glancing at the news a Northern watch, and glancing at the news in a Northern gazette; see him and his family sitting in Northern chairs, and singing and praying out of Northern books; see him at the breakfast table, saying grace over a Northern plate, eating with Northern cutlery, and drinking from Northern utensils; see him charmed with the melody of a Northern piano, charmed with the melody of a Northern piano,
or musing over the pages of a Northern novel.
See him riding to his neighbor's in a North'ern carriage, or furrowing his lands with a
'Northern plough; see him lighting his cigar
'with a Northern match, and flogging his negroes with a Northern lash; see him with
'Northern pen and ink, writing letters on
'Northern paper, and sending them away in
'Northern envelopes, sealed with Northern
'wax, and impressed with a Northern seal."
Passing, Mr. President, from the consideration of these startling contrasts between the

tion of these startling contrasts between the effects of intelligent free labor on the North, and unskilled slave labor on the South, I pro-

races, that he had "seen, among the worst of them, none so entirely debased, so wanting in all energy, industry, purpose of life, and in everything to be respected, as among extensive communities on the banks of the Congare, in South Carolina. \* \* They are more ignorant, their superstitions are more degrading, they are much less industrious, far less cheerful and animated, and very much more incapable of being improved and elevated, than the most degraded peons of Mexico. Their chief sustenance is a porridge of cow peas. and the greatest luxpry with

'Mexico. Their chief sustenance is a porridge of cow peas, and the greatest luxury with which they are acquainted is a stew of bacon and peas, with red pepper, which they call "hopping John."

Speaking of the sand-hillers, Mr. Olmsted says, that a rich rice planter described them in these words: "They seldom have any meat, except they steal hogs, which belong to the planters or their negroes; and their chief diet is rice and milk. They are small, gaunt, and cadaverous, and their skin is just the color of cadaverous, and their skin is just the color of the sand hills they live on. They are quite incapable of applying themselves to any labor, and their habits are very much like those of the old Indians."

A Northern gentleman, who had spent a year n South Carolina, said to Mr. Olmsted, after

meanest people I ever saw; half of them would be considered objects of charity in New York." Speaking in favor of manufactures, the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, of Georgia, in 1852, said: "I am by no means ready to concede that our poor, degraded, half-fed, half-clothed, and ignorant population, without Sabbath schools, or any other kind of instruction, mental or moral, or without any just appreciation of character, will be injured by giving them em-ployment in manufacturing establishments." Mr. Olmsted says: "It is evident that a 'large part of the people of Georgia still have the vagrant and hopeless habits of Ogle-thorpe's first colonists, somewhat favorably modified, it is true, by the physical circumstances which have made them superior to the other parts and other parts. absolute charity or legal crime, and also, per-haps, by the influence of a freely preached, though exceedingly degraded, form of Christianity. They are all coarse and irrestrain-able in appetite and temper; with perverted, faithless in the value of their own labor, and

almost imbecile for personal elevation."

Mr. Tarver, of Missouri, in a work on "Domestic Manufactures in the South and West," says: "I have observed, of late years, that an 'evident deterioration is taking place in this 'part of the population, the younger portion of it being less educated, less industrious, and in every point of view less respectable than their ancestors."
Mr. Helper, of North Carolina, says: "Pover-

ty, ignorance, and superstition, are the three leading characteristics of the non-slaveholding whites of the Seuth." 'whites of the Seuth."

The reports of ecclesiastical bodies in the South, of missionary, Bible, tract, educational, and other societies, and the statements of col-

and other societies, and the statements of col-porteurs, and other persons interested in the intellectual and moral culture of the people, furnish the fullest and amplest evidence to sus-tain the declarations I have made concerning the poor whites of the slaveholding States. Upon them, the evils of Slavery press with merciless force. I trust the day is not far dismerciless force. I trust the day is not far distant when they will inaugurate a policy that shall at least emancipate themselves and their posterity from a thraldom hardly less endurable than the bondage of the black man. The noble city of St. Louis has seat into the House of Representatives Francis P. Blair, jr., a champion of the rights of the non-slaveholders of the South. Let the oppressed poor whites heed the voice and follow the counsels of such a leader, and the day of their deliverance from their galling degradation will soon dawn. their galling degradation will soon dawn. There are signs that cannot be mistaken, in the North and in the South, that there are por-

The Sensing Mr. President, from the consideration of these starting contrasts between the time of these starting contrasts between the time of the starting contrasts between the under the starting contrasts of the star

Sir, I have toiled as a "hireling manual latorer" in the field and in the workshop; and I tell the Senator from South Carolina that I never "felt galled by my degradation." No, sir—never! Perhaps the Senator who represents that "other class, which leads progress, civilization, and refinement." will ascribe this to obtuseness of intellect and blunted sensibilities of the heart. Sir, I was conscious of my manhood; I was the peer of my employer; I knew that the laws and institutions of my namany of them, in moral excellence and purity of character, I could not but feel, were my su-

periors.

I have occupied, Mr. President, for more than thirty years, the relation of employer or employed; and while I never felt "galled by my degradation" in the one case, in the other I was never conscious that my "hireling laborers" were my inferiors. That man is a "snob" who boasts of being a "hireling laborer," or who is ashamed of being a "hireling laborer;" that man is a "snob" who feels any inferiority to any man, because he is a "hireling laborer. or who assumes any superiority over others be-cause he is an employer. Honest labor is hon-orable; and the man who is ashamed that he orable; and the man who is ashamed that he is or was a "hireling laborer" has not manhood enough to "feel galled by his degradation."

Having occupied, Mr. President, the relation of either employed or employer for the third of a century; having lived in a Commonwealth where the "hireling class of manual laborers" are "the description of publical ware." are "the depositaries of political power;" hav-ing associated with this class in all the relations of life, I tell the Senator from South Carolina, and the class he represents, that he libels, grossly libels them, when he declares that they are "essentially slaves!" There can be found peaking respectfully of the wealthier class: The poor whites, out in the country, are the nowhere in America a class of men more proudly conscious or tenacious of their rights. Friends and foes have ever found them—

of the Democratic party, are now made the to of fealty by the Administration. Fealty to Administration, to the Democratic party, now fealty to human Slavery, to violer to trickery, and to fraud. Sir, by perversi riends and foes have ever found them—
"A stubborn race, fearing and flattering none."

But the Senator from South Carolina tells us, transparent frauds, by the indecent proscrip of men of inflexible integrity, by the sham of the honors of the Government of the honors of the Government of the honors of the flower of the flower of the honors of the flower of the honors of the flower of the flo that if the hireling laborers knew the "tremendous secret" of the ballot box, our "society would be reconstructed, our Government over-thrown, and our property divided." Does not the Senator know that an immerse majority of the "hireling class of manual laborers" of and by the "rank corruption, mining all tion is converting the American De into a mere organization for the perpetuit New England possess property? Does he not know that the man who has accumulated a few the North American continent. There is hundred dollars by his own toil, by the savings hundred dollars by his own toil, by the savings of years, who has a family growing up around thin upon which his hope the contraction to day, in all Christendom, a political organization to day and the complete of years, who has a family growing up around him, upon which his hopes are centered, is a conservative? Does not the Senator know that he watches the appropriation bills in the meetings of those little democracies, the towns, as narrowly as the Representative from Tensas in the other Homes (Grorger W. JONES.) nessee, in the other House, [George W. Jones,] watches the money bills on the private calendar? I live, Mr. President, in a small town of dar? population are employed as operatives and mechanics, for the manufacture of shoes for the great Powers of Europe, England, France great Powers of Europe, England, France Russia, have fixed their hungry eyes up Western and Southern markets. In 1840, we Western and Southern markets. In 1840, we had thirteen hundred inhabitants, and the property valuation was about three hundred thousand dollars. Last May we had fourteen hundred names on our poll-list, two-thirds of them "hireling mechanics," and a property valuation of over two millions of dollars. Those ged, and turn our lustful eyes to the glit tion of over two millions of dollars. Those
"hireling laborers," on town-meeting days,
make the appropriations for schools, for reads,
and for all other purposes. Do they not know
the tremendous secret of the ballot-box?"
Have they proposed to divide the property they
themselves created? No sir, no! But I will
tell the Senator what they have done. Since
1850, they have built seven new school-houses,
with all the modern improvements, and at an
expense of about forty thousand dollars, one
house costing more than fourteen thousand.
They have established a high school, where
the most advanced scholars of the common prizes of dominion, in Mexico, Central An Cubs, and the valleys of the distant A No party in those three European mona dare avow, in the face of Christendom, the Halls, that territorial expansion and to dominion must be made, not for the ad-nent of the sacred and sublime princip equal and impartial liberty to all men, bette subjugation and personal servitude of and inferior races.

Duty to the Government now prostitute the most advanced scholars of the common schools are fitted for admission to the colleges, or for the professions, the business, and the duties of life; they have established a town library, freely accessible to all the inhabitants, containing the choicest works of authors of the Old World and the New, of ancient and med-

and hold communion with

polluted, to the country now dishonored face of the civilized world, summons the Li loving and patriotic men of the Repub very name and creed, to " forget, forg unite," and rally to the overthrow of this cringing, and inglorious Administration, the utter annihilation of the oligarchic D Old World and the New, of ancient and med-ern times. The poorest "hireling manual la-borer," without cost, can take from that library to his home the works of the master minds. "righteousness exalteth a nation," this mons alike appeals. But to no men do to his home the works of the master minds, "The dead but sceptered sovereigns who rule Our spirits from their urns." summons appeal with such irresistible a perative force as to the "whole hireling The Senator tells us, Mr. President, that their of manual laborers and operatives," in dainfully stigmatized as the "slaves," the mud-sille" of that society upon which the slaves are "well compensated!" South Caro-lina slaves "well compensated!" Why, sir, the Senator himself, in a speech made at home, line slaves "well compensated!" Why, sir, the Senator himself, in a speech made at home, for home consumption, entered into an estimate to show that a field hand could be supported for from "eighteen to nineteen dollars per annum" on the rice and cotton plantations. He states the quantity of corn and bacon and salt necessary to support the "well-compensated" slave. And this man, supported by eighteen dollars per annum, with the privilege of being flogged at discretion, and having his wife or children sold from him at the necessity or will of his master, the Senator from South Carolina informs the Senate of the United States, is "well compensated!" Sir, there is not a poor-house in the free States, where there would not be a rebellion it three days, if the inmates were compelled to subsist on the quantity and quallofty motives, aims, and purposes; gui wise, comprehensive, and pri and who will put the Republic in harm

the sacred and inalienable rights of n DR. HUNTINGTON'S SERMONS. SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE. By the Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D., her to the University, and Plummer Pro-Fifth Edition. 12mo. Price \$1.25. As literary efforts, they are as faul

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